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## U.S. Air Strikes re Stepped Up; 10 in One Day

ON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The United States has mounted against North Vietnam in the past two days some of the most concentrated air strikes of the war, the U.S. command announced today. U.S. officials said the raids would continue until a peace treaty was concluded.

Four carrier-based fighter-bombers launched more tactical strikes yesterday. During the 24 hours ended today, B-52s flew more than 20 missions against targets in the southern part of North Vietnam.

It was the largest number of tactical air strikes against the North in nearly a month. All were concentrated in the four most southerly provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh.

"This is to let North Vietnam know that as long as the war is not over, as long as it has troops in the South, we are not going to hold back," said an American official.

The United States told North Vietnam Oct. 22 that there would be no bombing above the 20th parallel during the current peace talks. The line runs roughly 75 miles south of Hanoi and 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The violence of the latest raids brought a clamor of protest from North Vietnam against what it charged was "indiscriminate carpet bombing of heavily populated areas."

Hanoi's official Nhan Dan newspaper demanded a halt to the U.S. bombing and the immediate signing of the draft peace agreement worked out between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representatives last month.

American and South Vietnamese officials say the stepped up air campaign is directed against a substantial flow of enemy war material, including new heavy guns, to the battlefronts of South Vietnam.

"If we try to minimize the air strikes, Hanoi might get the impression we are not too serious," said the U.S. official.

A U.S. command communiqué reported 38 trucks, 20 railroad cars, seven supply boats, 15 bridges, together with warehouses and supply caches, were damaged or destroyed in the latest raids. Nine artillery pieces also were hit as they were being towed southward, it said.

The United States is pushing its own massive supply buildup to the forces of South Vietnam in a bid to beat a cut-off after a cease-fire.

Pentagon sources reported the United States has turned over more than 600 planes and helicopters since the big logistics operation began two weeks ago.

About 350 American transport planes have carried 7,000 tons of military equipment, which includes artillery, tanks, armored personnel carriers, ammunition and spare parts.

The new supplies bring South Vietnam's Air Force up to a strength of nearly 1,850 planes and choppers and make it one of the biggest in the world.

The U.S. sees accord by 4 countries to police truce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The United States has received what it regards as an agreement in principle from Canada, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland to participate in a Vietnam cease-fire, a State Department spokesman said today.

Details were still sketchy on how the operation will work. According to diplomatic sources, the inspection teams will include 250 officers and 1,000 men from each of the four nations—a total of 5,000 inspectors.

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LAKE ERIE STORM—A lakefront cottage in suburban Cleveland collapsed under pounding waves and high winds. High water increased storm's damage. Story on Page 3.

## Cram Course For Governors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP).—The government will pay a private organization \$29,927 to set up and run a two-day school next month on how to be a governor for the newly-elected chief executives of Puerto Rico and 11 states.

The purpose of the program, the first of its kind, is to give the governor-elect a crash course in budget and finance, and to advise them on such routine but important matters as how large a staff to have, whether and how often to hold press conferences and how long the typical working day should be.

The Council of State Governments, which is handling the training session, will hire former governors and state officials to teach.

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## U.S. Balance of Payments Worsened in Third Quarter

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Two measures of the nation's balance of international payments worsened sharply, as expected, in the third quarter, mainly as a result of dollar outflows following the floating of the British pound in late June, the Commerce Department reported today.

The "official reserve transactions" balance showed a deficit of \$4.7 billion in the third quarter, compared to only \$850 million in the second quarter.

This measure computes the deficit by combining any changes in United States monetary reserve assets, which were small in the second quarter, with increases in foreign official holdings of dollars. While the deficit of \$4.7 billion was large, it was well below the record deficit of the second, third and fourth quarters of last year.

The increase in the deficit in the third quarter reflected the fact that central banks in Europe and Japan were forced to acquire large amounts of dollars in the weeks following the floating of the pound to defend the existing pattern of exchange rates.

The speculative flows ceased by the end of July, and today's report said, "There was substantial improvement in the official balance during the latter part of the quarter."

The other measure published today, the "net liquidity balance," showed a deficit of \$4.5 billion in the third quarter, up from \$2.2 billion in the second quarter. This measure computes the deficit by combining changes in monetary reserves with increases in all foreign dollar holdings, both private and official.

With some specific transactions still not available, the more significant "basic balance" will not be published until later.

The following were some highlights of the nation's international transactions as reported today.

● The export-import trade balance improved in the third quarter by \$275 million but still showed a large deficit of \$1.7 billion.

● Partly reflecting the trade improvement, the "balance on goods and services" was estimated at a deficit of \$1.1 billion, an improvement of almost \$500 million for the second quarter.

● There was a favorable swing in the third quarter of \$300 million in flows associated with purchase and sales of U.S. securities by foreigners and foreign securities by Americans, including an increase in foreign purchases of U.S. stocks.

● There was an adverse swing of about \$1 billion in outflows reported by banks, including bank loans to foreigners, but much of this apparently reflected the currency turmoil following the floating of the pound.

● The current problems aboard the Constellation's sixth trip to Vietnam, from Oct. 1, 1971, to last July 1.

"About a month or two after our arrival in the Western Pacific," Capt. Ward said at a news conference in his quarters aboard the Constellation, "I became aware of agitators trying to convince others in the crew that conditions were bad aboard the Constellation."

Constellation's Find Witnesses "We had problems which could be construed as sabotage. We were never able to pin down who was responsible. We were unable to locate witnesses."

During an inquiry which followed, the 46-year-old captain said, "We heard reports that a small number of men had tried to get others to lie down across the flight deck to prevent aircraft from taking off."

According to Capt. Ward, his officers "managed to pinpoint at least three agitators." The men were removed from the ship prior to its return to San Diego in July. Two were discharged and a third was put ashore as part of the Constellation's "search detachment" in the Philippines, Capt. Ward said. The names of the three were not released.

Another Navy spokesman said, "The World Hero, built in 1970 in Japan, is described in the Greek shipping directory as the biggest of Mr. Niarcho's fleet of 80 ships."

The collision occurred in clear weather, four miles off Piraeus. The sea was calm. The World Hero was on a trial run to test its engines after undergoing repairs at Mr. Niarcho's Hellenic shipyards near Piraeus. It carried no cargo.

Minersweepers and private ships in the area were taking part in rescue operations. Aircraft and helicopters of the navy were also searching for more survivors, the navy announcement said.

The government ordered an investigation into the cause of the accident.

## Cites New Border Shootings Barzel Won't Sign Pact, Says New One Is Needed

BONN, Nov. 15 (AP).—Opposition leader Rainer Barzel today rejected Chancellor Willy Brandt's normalization treaty with East Germany and said he would not sign it if his Christian Democrats won power in Sunday's elections.

In a sometimes heated television debate between Mr. Barzel, Mr. Brandt and the leaders of West Germany's other two major parties, Mr. Barzel for the first time came out categorically against the treaty, which was initiated by Mr. Brandt's government in Bonn last Wednesday.

"No, this treaty as it now lies before us is not in order. It was hastily made in the midst of the election campaign. A new treaty must be made," Mr. Barzel said.

"Nothing will be signed unless the murder and the shooting stops" on the death strip border between the two Germanys, he said.

He spoke after opposition spokesmen earlier sharply condemned an incident late yesterday when Communist guards dragged back a would-be escapee to the West who had been injured by a recently installed self-firing device.

Two men failed to surmount the death strip between East and West Germany and one of them was seriously injured when a self-firing strapping device exploded as he tried to climb a high wire mesh fence.

New Crossing Point The two men, watched by West German border guards, tried to escape to the West some 300 meters from the new and still unopened Dudenstadt crossing point. The injured man remained on the ground for a while before Communist border guards arrived with an ambulance.

The East Germans then searched for the second man, who seemed to have disappeared.

The East German automatic firing devices have become a controversial issue between the government and the opposition in the current election campaign.

Also, last night, a young East German managed to reach West German territory but his 21-year-old girlfriend collapsed in a hail of bullets when the couple tried to cross the death strip, West German border police reported today.

The man, also 21, from Warne-münde and his friend from Wis-mar reached the heavily mined and fenced border late last night. East German border guards spotted them and opened fire.

The man managed to drag himself onto West German territory, but his friend was stopped clinging to a fence of the obstacle system, the police said. East German guards rushed up and arrested the young woman.

Mr. Barzel also criticized the treaty for failing to secure East-West German agreement on the controversial question of German unity. He said Mr. Brandt had promised before his election in 1969 not to recognize East Germany as a sovereign independent state so not to cement the postwar division of Germany.

Now he has done so, Mr. Barzel said. "You did that behind the backs of the voters," he told the chancellor after an angry exchange in which Mr. Brandt accused the opposition leader of "spreading untruths four days before the elections."

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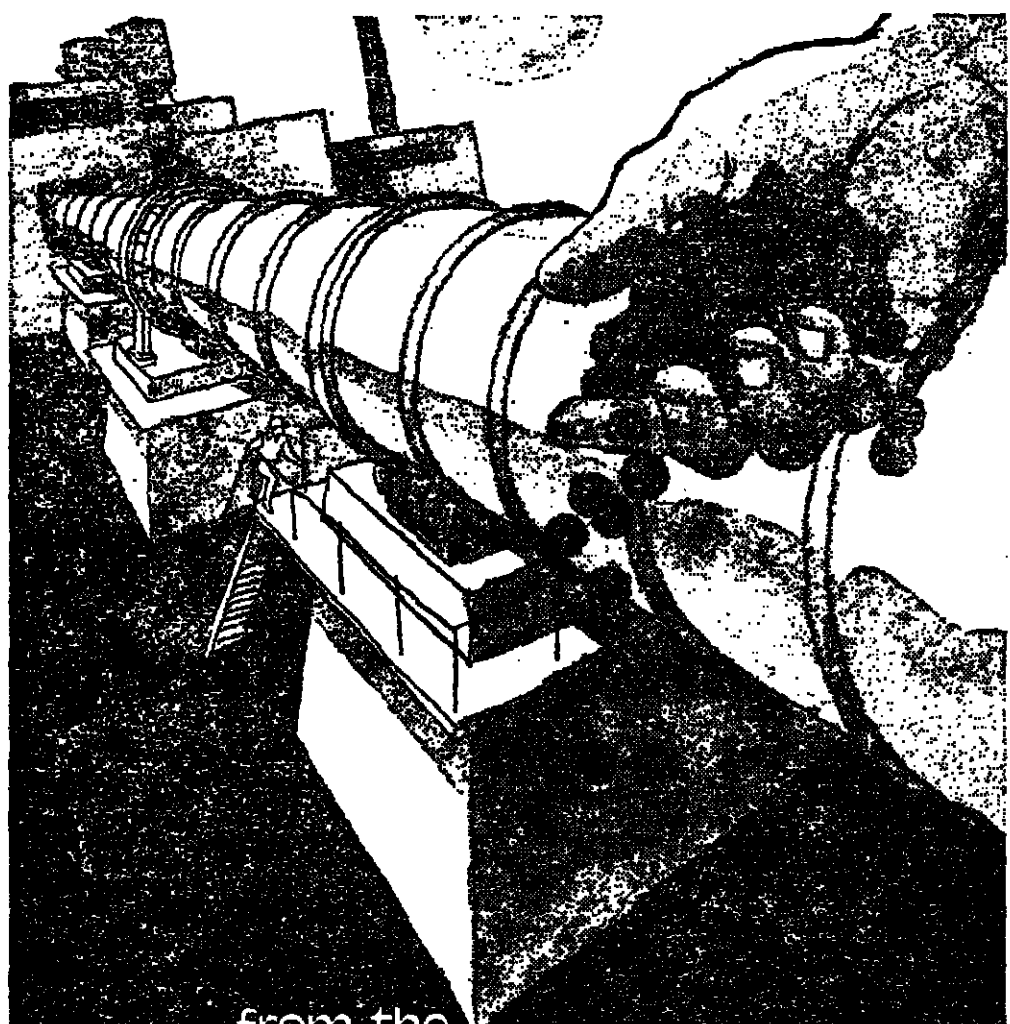
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### Sees Military, Political Failure

## U.S. Pacification Aide Quits With Blast at War Policies

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Nov. 15 (AP) — Willard E. Chambers, a ranking official in the American pacification program in Vietnam, has resigned his \$42,000-a-year job "in sheer disgust with the leadership and the philosophy being applied" to what he calls a much maligned cause.

Although protest resignations have occurred occasionally during the Vietnam war, veteran observers here can recall no other U.S. official as senior as Mr. Chambers quitting under such circumstances.

After more than six years as a civilian official in Vietnam, Mr. Chambers said in his final report to the pacification agency: "I am no longer willing to remain patient with the parade of overruled nonentities whose actions reflect their own ignorance of Vietnam, of the peculiarities of a people's war and of the requirements of counterinsurgency."

Mr. Chambers, 55, of Colum-

bus, Ohio, held the title of assistant deputy for pacification in Military Region I, meaning he was the No. 2 American in the program for the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

Mr. Chambers, a retired Army lieutenant colonel, said in an interview that he has always supported the U.S. policy of trying to prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam, "but we just don't know how to do it."

Both politically and militarily, he said, the Americans have been unable to carry out policies capable of defeating the insurgent forces.

In pacification, Mr. Chambers said, the objective was "to get the population so firmly on the side of the government and so firmly against the enemy that we would rob the guerrillas of its support."

"Now that is a very desirable course of action," he said, "but it takes years and years to carry out an effective pacification program. And, unfortunately — or fortunately, I don't know — democracies simply aren't constituted so that they can go the long, hard road that those years require."

"The job that had to be done here," he said, "was to sponsor a social, economic and military revolution. But we had to entrust it to an entrenched bureaucracy made up of the American civil service and the Vietnamese civil service."

"A civil service is by definition the direct antithesis of revolution. It is designed to provide for the orderly functioning of government while revolution is the change of that government."

The American military advisory effort, he said, has been hampered by frequent changes in personnel, with each new official insisting on trying out his own new ideas, which often had failed years before under some other.

There were three things that had to be done if victory was to be achieved in Vietnam "in any acceptable time frame at all," Mr. Chambers said, adding that none of the three has been accomplished.

"The first is you've got to give the people a dream... something to fight for; the second is military reform, and the third is you've got to give hope," he continued.

Mr. Chambers said the only dream or ideology offered by the Saigon government has been "in the negative terms of anti-Communism. And to the uncommitted, a negative value isn't a very good sales pitch."

"The only thing that we offer the soldier out there in his outpost is, 'If you'll fight hard enough and aggressively enough, you'll be able to keep on fighting until someday, somehow, in God's own time — and we don't know how or when — the other guy is going to get tired and go home.'"

"The soldier is not dumb, and he knows that what that really says to him is that if he keeps on fighting long enough, sooner or later he's going to get his on some dark night in some miserable rice paddy."

Mr. Chambers said he spent years, both in the U.S. Army and out, trying to convince his superiors of the need not just for firepower, but for increased mobility if the United States was going to become involved in counterinsurgency warfare. But his efforts, he said, were frustrated by military planners.

Although the helicopter "kept us alive in Vietnam," Mr. Chambers said, the helicopter alone was inadequate and didn't increase the mobility of troops after they reached the battle.

## Strikes in France Cut Rail, Post Phone Services

PARIS, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — A four-day campaign of selective strikes today hit French postal and telephone services and left only one train in five running in the southwest region.

Some mainline and suburban train services into Paris were affected as railwaymen staged the second of a series of region-by-region stoppages to back wage demands.

Postal deliveries were curtailed as were non-automatic telephone services.

The strike campaign by France's two major trade union movements is aimed at obtaining a minimum monthly wage of 1,000 francs for public service employees and lowering of the retirement age to 60.

French education authorities said a strike call to teachers from the movements — the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail and the leftist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail — has had little effect, although some teachers in technical colleges did not report for work.

## Health Problem Frees Former Nazi General

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — A former SS general sentenced to life imprisonment earlier this year for his role in the wartime massacre of 3,000 Italian Jews has been freed on health grounds, a Justice Department spokesman said here today.

Friedrich Boettner, 65, was convicted last April. He had been working as a lawyer in Wuppertal, West Germany, until his arrest in 1968. He had worked in Berlin under Adolf Eichmann before going to Verona, Italy, in 1944. The justice spokesman said he had been released on a court order following a medical recommendation. The prison hospital was unable to give him the necessary treatment.

## Pakistan, E. German Ties

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Pakistan today established diplomatic relations with East Germany, and the two countries will exchange ambassadors at a time to be decided on later, a government spokesman said. The spokesman told newsmen that West Germany, together with "other friendly governments" had been advised in advance of the decision.

## Hijacker Is Killed in Australia After Wounding a Policeman

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — A bearded, 34-year-old hijacker was shot down by police in an airport gun battle here today and died later in a hospital after he seized an airliner and held 21 of its passengers and crew as hostages.

A policeman who tried to wrestle a sawed-off shotgun from the hijacker was in a hospital tonight in serious condition. He was reported to have been shot in the back and legs.

The hijacker — who has not been identified — took over the short Airlines Fokker Friendship shortly before it was due to land at this central Australian town after a 1,000-mile journey from Adelaide. He demanded a parachute and a small plane. The shooting broke out as the hijacker walked to the light plane. Air hostess Kay Corbett, who had been seized as a hostage, fled for safety and was not hurt.

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SKIPPER BACKED — Two sailors on the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation signing a petition supporting their captain's action in sending to shore duty 123 men who complained of racial discrimination. An estimated 1,000 of the 4,000-man crew signed the petition.

## Constellation Troubles Began With Sabotage, Captain Says

(Continued from Page 1)

123, "the overall problem has not been resolved."

"The Navy has the greatest concern to ascertain whether this problem exists just on the Constellation, or in the service as a whole," he said. The dissidents will be interviewed, individually and in depth, Capt. Ward said, to "learn whether they have genuine grievances, or whether they have none at all."

© Los Angeles Times

## New Navy Programs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Responding to racial strife that has led to violence on three ships, U.S. Navy commanders have ordered new programs designed to demonstrate a commitment to "full equality" in the service.

Vice-Adm. David H. Bagley,

the Navy's personnel chief, announced the innovations at a news conference yesterday but said he believed that "you are going to see more incidents" in the Navy.

In recent weeks more than 150 black seamen have been brought up on charges following friction on the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Constellation and the fleet oiler Hassayampa.

Adm. Bagley announced these steps to try to correct the situation:

● Officers will be rated in detail on their fitness reports, on their contributions to racial relations betterment.

● Officers and senior enlisted men will be put through a series of courses by next September "to assist them in developing awareness of racism."

## Pilots Threaten New Strike, Cite Inaction on Hijackings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).

—The Air Line Pilots Association threatened today to call another worldwide air strike to protest governmental inaction against hijackers.

At a news conference in which he criticized tactics used by the FBI in the most recent hijacking, John J. O'Donnell, ALPA president, said that he believed a worldwide strike was the only alternative remaining to the pilots.

Mr. O'Donnell also wrote to President Nixon calling on him to provide U.S. airports with federal police to supervise boarding and passenger screening.

"Due to the magnitude of the problem and the apparent inability of local, state and federal officials or the industry to achieve effective remedy, we must request that you immediately provide airports with additional officers to be utilized during the boarding of all commercial airlines," Mr. O'Donnell said.

Mr. O'Donnell said in his letter that air piracy "is a federal crime, one which transcends the provincial jurisdictions of state and local authorities."

Mr. O'Donnell also urged Mr. Nixon to "take the initiative in an attempt to directly negotiate an accord with the Cuban government." He said open negotiations with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's government "must be reached if we are ever to see an end to this skyjacking menace."

Mr. O'Donnell said ALPA's board would meet within two weeks to decide whether to call the protest strike early next year.

He added that the U.S. airlines had indicated that they might go along with a strike this time, rather than opposing it in the courts as they did last summer.

Court actions prevented the one-day shutdown, ordered by the ALPA on June 19, from being effective in the United States. Many other parts of the world, however, experienced a complete shutdown.

Mr. O'Donnell added that, if the strike was not strong enough, he anticipated that sympathetic unions also would close down all sea commerce.

## Shooting Criticized

Mr. O'Donnell charged that the FBI action in shooting out the tires of a hijacked Southern Airways DC-9 as it attempted to take off from McCoy Field at Orlando, Fla., interrupted action by the hijackers to release the 27 passengers aboard the craft.

—The shooting was authorized

by L. Patrick Gray 3d, acting FBI director.

Mr. O'Donnell said William Haas, pilot of the plane, told him that he had almost persuaded the hijackers to release the passengers at two other previous stops: Chattanooga, Tenn., and Key West, Fla.

In both instances, the hijackers became alarmed at the activity of "too many people around the plane—people walking around that appeared to be armed"—and forced a hurried takeoff with the passengers still aboard.

## Close to Release

At Orlando, Mr. Haas said, the hijackers were very close to releasing the passengers through the rear loading door.

In the middle of these talks, he said, there was the sound of a gunshot, and the plane's three started going flat.

The hijackers became furious, ordered the pilot to take off, and then told the co-pilot that they were going to blow his head off.

The co-pilot ducked and the hijacker's bullet struck him in the arm.

## Barzel Bars Signature

(Continued from Page 1)

rejecting it outright because, observers believed, he feared he would be saddled with it after the elections. He also made an apparent attempt to soft-pedal the issue and return to the problem of inflation which is his strongest issue.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats crept up on Mr. Brandt's coalition in the first week of November, a poll published today indicated.

The poll by the Allensbach Demoscopic Institute, commissioned by the pro-Brandt magazine Stern, showed the Brandt coalition holding on to a narrow 51.1 percent combined majority, with the Christian Democrats given 46.5 percent support by voters surveyed, compared with 46 percent the previous week.

Mr. Brandt's junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, got only 4.1 percent — a mere 1.1 percent above the 5 percent minimum the party needs to get into parliament.

Even if the two parties combined poll more votes than the Christian Democrats on Sunday, they won't be able to form a government if coalition partners fall below this critical 5 percent level.

## Bombs Shake Belfast on Eve Of Heath Trip

### IRA Is Suspected In Latest Explosions

Two bombs shook central Belfast today on the eve of a visit by British Prime Minister Edward Heath, during which he hopes to review the situation in Northern Ireland personally and consult moderate opinion in the province.

One explosion ripped through the offices of the Belfast Co-operative Society. The bomb was placed in a small car in a nearby street, where parking is banned. Earlier a bomb planted in a ground-floor parking garage wrecked the province's seven-story Youth Employment Office which has been a guerrilla target three times before. Both buildings are traditional targets of the Irish Republican Army.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Ulster Loyalist Council, an umbrella organization embracing several militant Protestant groups, said they had requested that nine-man delegation be allowed to put their case before Mr. Heath during his 36-hour visit.

But a government source said the request had been turned down. The Ulster Loyalist Council spokesman said they were "disappointed and angry."

During his visit, Mr. Heath is expected to visit British troops and talk to various sections of moderate opinion in the province such as trade union leaders, church officials and Brian Faulkner, the leader of the Protestant-dominated Unionist party.

The Unionists have given guarded approval to British administrator William Whitelaw's list of options on the future of Northern Ireland.

But the leaders of the major Catholic party in the province, the Social Democratic and Labour party, said they would not be seeing the prime minister because they had talked to him recently.

In an interview tonight, Mr. Whitelaw was asked the main reason for Mr. Heath's coming to Northern Ireland.

"The reason for the prime minister's visit is that he wishes to come and meet people here and see the situation on the ground for himself," Mr. Whitelaw said. Meanwhile, four more detainees were released from Long Kesh internment camp today by the special court set up by Mr. Whitelaw. Some 280 extremist suspects are still held.

## NATO to Invite Red Bloc Nations To Forces Talks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The NATO allies are to announce here tomorrow that they have issued an official invitation to the Soviet bloc countries to start long-expected Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks which they had been urged to do by the East-West security conference preparation that are to begin in Helsinki next week.

This invitation proposes a Jan. 1 deadline for opening the MBFR negotiations. If the Soviet bloc countries agree, the most likely venue for the talks will be Lausanne, Switzerland.

NATO first suggested mutual and balanced force reduction four years ago but the Soviet Union refused, until recently, to begin negotiating arms cuts.

The Russians have been hoping that the United States would be forced to reduce its European troop level because of domestic political pressure.

The NATO view now is that Russia has concluded that MBFR talks would not be an aid to its Eastern bloc because of Africa's geographic advantage in the arms race.

Both the U.S. and Western Europe are anxious to see the MBFR talks get going, although an effort to ease pressure in Congress to withdraw American troops from Europe.

## WEATHER

	O	P
ALBUQUERQUE	17	63
ANCHORAGE	17	63
ANERKA	10	50
ATLANTA	20	58
BIRMINGHAM	11	70
BOSTON	12	54
BRISBANE	3	37
BUFFALO	6	43
CHICAGO	22	72
CINCINNATI	10	66
CLEVELAND	5	41
DALLAS	19	66
DENVER	4	39
Detroit	2	37
FLORENCE	15	30
GENEVA	2	41
HAMPSHIRE	3	46
HAWAII	6	21
HONG KONG	16	81
LOS ANGELES	22	68
LONDON	17	58
LONDON	6	43
MADRID	10	50
MILAN	10	50
MONTREAL	1	30
MOSCOW	3	27
MURKIN	2	37
NEW YORK	2	36
NICE	22	72
OSLO	3	37
PARIS	5	41
PRAGUE	4	39
ROME	12	58
STOCKHOLM	2	36
TEL AVIV	23	73
TOKYO	17	58
VENICE	12	54
VIENNA	5	41
WASHINGTON	4	39
ZURICH	5	41

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



## To McGovern Aides

## Egletton Hospital Stay Known Early

INGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—George McGovern's top aide, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, had been hospitalized for several days before his name was selected as a vice-presidential nominee with the Associated Press disclosed Tuesday.

hours of Sen. Eagleton's name, two top McGovern aides, Sen. Frank

Mankiewicz, received confirmation from Douglas Bennett, Sen. Eagleton's administrative assistant, but failed to pass the word to Sen. McGovern until a few hours later.

At that point, "it wasn't a serious problem," Mr. Mankiewicz said.

Mr. Mankiewicz and Mr. Bennett agree that Sen. Eagleton never mentioned that he had undergone electric shock treatments until nearly a week later, after an anonymous tipster gave

that information to a Knight Newspapers executive and to two McGovern aides.

As early as the Wednesday night of the convention, before Sen. McGovern himself was even nominated, Mr. Mankiewicz and Kirby Jones, the senator's deputy press secretary, received word in the candidates' trailer of a report circulating on the convention floor that Sen. Eagleton had been in the hospital with a mental problem.

## Natty Things You Hear

David Schoumacher, now a television correspondent with ABC, said the McGovern aides dismissed it as "one more of the nutty things you hear around the convention," but that Mr. Mankiewicz said it had better be checked. Mr. Jones said he circulated around the hall, and in the press galleries, but never heard any more.

The next day, at Sen. McGovern's direction, some two dozen aides met to list vice-presidential names after Sen. Edward M. Kennedy had rejected the nomination. They narrowed the list to six: Sen. Eagleton, Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey, Boston Mayor Kevin White, Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, labor leader Leonard Woodcock and Sargent Shriver, eventually to be named after Sen. Eagleton was dropped.

Mr. Well, who was unavailable for questioning this week, was detailed to check reports that Sen. Eagleton had a drinking problem, and, according to Mr. Mankiewicz and legislative assistant John L. Hozum, reported back that the Missouriian had been hospitalized for exhaustion, not drinking.

"It was an answer to the alcoholism charge. That's what we were looking for," Mr. Hozum recalled. "No one really thought of it on its own."

Mr. Mankiewicz said he doubts that Sen. McGovern was told, "Why shouldn't the senator go into the hospital for exhaustion?" he asked. "Do have a lot of people. That's like saying he had polio when he was a kid."

## 'Anything in Record'

Later that afternoon, after Mayor White was considered and, according to some accounts, Sen. Kennedy again indicated interest in the campaign. But the role in the campaign. But the analogy of the rock and the landslide is about as good as I can come up with.

Q: You don't think it was the decisive factor, perhaps?

A: No, certainly not. When you've got a spread of 23 points [in opinion polls], translating into many millions of votes, I cannot describe the Eagleton situation as being the determinant as far as that outcome was concerned.

Q: Do you think it was the Republican year, no matter what happened?

A: Yes, in retrospect, or based on hindsight, I think it was a Republican year. I think the Wallace vote went in overwhelming percentage to Nixon, making it all the more difficult for McGovern or any other Democratic nominee who might have run this year.

Q: How do the Democrats recover from a defeat like this?

A: I think the maximum effort of the Democrats for the next four years is going to have to be expended on trying to reassemble the traditional components of the Democratic party which scattered in this 1972 election. I mean labor, the ethnics, the Wallace vote.

Q: You don't agree with those that say the old Democratic coalition is gone?

A: In terms of labor and ethnics, I wouldn't say it's gone. The Wallace vote is going to be the toughest of all to bring back to the Democratic fold.

## N.Y. Papers Forced to Cut Pay, Ad Rates

## Price Controls Said to Check U.S. Inflation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Price controls have succeeded in slowing the rate of inflation in the United States as much as two percentage points, Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson said today.

Mr. Grayson told the Congressional Budget Committee that the future of economic controls, that 85 percent of the items on the consumer price index have increased at a lower rate during the stabilization program than in the year prior to controls.

He said there had been significant declines in the rate of inflation for rent, medical care and clothing.

Mr. Grayson said commission economists had determined that there was "an estimated reduction in the rate of inflation from what it would have been without

controls of between 1.5 and 2 percentage points."

In other testimony, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., called for extending wage and price controls another year beyond their scheduled expiration next April and urged that food products be included to curb soaring prices at the supermarket.

## N. Y. Papers Checked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—The Pay Board, as expected, ordered pay reductions yesterday for nearly 24,000 employees of New York newspapers and 300 commercial printing companies.

The board directed that pay rises of 11 percent already in effect under existing contracts be trimmed to 8 percent. It did not specify dollar amounts, which will vary.



LITTLE YOUNG WINEMAKERS—Remembering the good old days back in central Italy, Joseph Bernabeo (not shown) of Wakefield, Mass., bought grapes and put his two youngsters and two more to squishing.

## Briton Finds War II Wreckage Of Kennedy Brother's Plane

SAXMUNDHAM, England, Nov. 15 (UPI).—A policeman whose hobby is unearthing the wreckage of old airplanes said today he has found the remains of the World War II Liberator bomber that carried Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., elder brother of the late President, to his death.

Police Constable Stewart Evans said he and a group of helpers found parts of an engine, fuselage and wing belonging to "Zoot-Zoot Black," Lt. Kennedy's bomber.

Joe Kennedy took off Aug. 12, 1944, from a military airfield near Diss, Norfolk, in northeast England, in a four-engine Liberator packed with 10 tons of explosives. Its mission was to destroy a German rocket-launching pad on the French coast.

Mr. Evans said he and his friends "have spent six months piecing together the details of that flight, and we're sure now. It all fits in."

He said Lt. Kennedy, 29 at the time, was aware of reports of a fault in the detonation system of the explosives when he took off in his flying bomb. Two previous missions had exploded in flight, and there was the chance his own aircraft had a similar defect, Mr. Evans said.

But the Liberator took off on schedule with Kennedy and copilot Lt. Bob Willy at the controls.

At 6:30 p.m. at 15,000 feet, they homed the aircraft's radar in on their target and prepared to bail out. Kennedy threw the switch to put the Liberator on remote control. It was the last thing he did.

With a roar and a flash of orange flame seen for miles, the

bomber exploded, sending fragments of twisted wreckage showering to earth.

Evans said witnesses around Saxmundham, 90 miles northeast of London, told of seeing the fireball and the wreckage falling on forest country in the area. It was there that Mr. Evans and his colleagues found the remains.

"It was the only aircraft to come down in this part of the country during the war," the policeman said. "We're sure beyond doubt this was Joe Kennedy's plane. It was quite a story."

## 2 Sentenced for Forging Will To Deny U.K. Model £500,000

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP).—A 51-year-old Mexican banker, Eric Alba-Terán, who calls himself the Duc d'Antin, was sentenced to two years in jail today and ordered deported from Britain for his part in forging a will that cut out Penny Brahms off with a shilling and four photos of her in the nude.

Miss Brahms, 22-year-old schoolteacher, was given a 13-month suspended sentence for her part in the forgery conspiracy. The two were convicted yesterday. Judge Mervyn Griffith-Jones told the court, however, that the prime instigator of the fraud conspiracy was Ronald Shulman, 36-year-old lawyer who had fled to South America. The judge said that Miss Macintosh had been dominated by Mr. Shulman, her lover.

Miss Brahms, 21, now was preparing to appeal to the high court for the right to administer the estate of property, millionaire Clive Raphael, her husband who was killed in a plane crash in France last year. She stands to inherit £500,000, now that the will has been invalidated.

Gov. Edwin Edwards announced at the same time that his wife, Elaine, was stepping down as Louisiana's interim senator.

The early appointment of Mr. Johnston, 40, a Shreveport attorney, will give him a head start in seniority over nine other freshman senators elected last week, Gov. Edwards said.

Gov. Edwards had appointed his wife to the post following Sen. Ellender's death in late July on the condition that she would step down after the November election.

## London Cab Drivers Stage Demonstration

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP).—More than 800 taxi drivers today staged a three-and-a-half mile protest parade through London's West End in a demonstration against Britain's proposed value-added tax system.

It was the second such demonstration by the London drivers this month. Cabbies in Manchester and Glasgow staged similar demonstrations today, and their colleagues in Liverpool, Birmingham and Newcastle are expected to follow suit.

## Storm Lashes Great Lakes, Eastern U.S.

## Snow, Freezing Rain, Gales Are Severe

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP).—Heavy snow and freezing rain tormented areas from the Ohio Valley to New England today and strong winds lashed the lower Great Lakes and the North Atlantic coast. Gale warnings were posted along much of the coast.

Flood victims started returning to their water-soaked homes in Michigan and Ohio in the wake of a storm which lashed the shorelines of Lakes Erie, Huron and St. Clair yesterday.

Authorities estimated the number of evacuees at more than 10,000 along a 200-mile stretch of Lake Erie and Lake Huron shoreline extending from Ohio's Cuyahoga County west to Toledo and north to Michigan's Saginaw Bay.

Complete damage estimates were not available, but authorities in Monroe County, Mich., and along the Ohio lakeshore said they expected damages in each of those areas to exceed \$1 million.

Winds up to 45 miles an hour sent waves up to 15 feet high crashing against Michigan and Ohio lakeshore areas.

Gale warnings were posted today in Essexport, Maine, to New Jersey, with small-craft warnings flying as far south as Savannah, Ga. Gale warnings were also up along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

As the storm that struck the lower Great Lakes moved east yesterday it left snow accumulations of 13 inches at Mount Washington, N.H.; 11 inches at Albany, N.Y.; 9 inches at Portland, Maine, and 7 inches at Buffalo, Rochester and Utica, N.Y.

A new storm in the west brought heavy-snow warnings for parts of the Rocky Mountain region, including northwestern Colorado, southwestern Wyoming and central Arizona.

Rain continued from central California into the central mountain region, with snow at higher elevations and in the southern plateau areas.

Good weather was confined mostly to the southern Atlantic coast states, the southern Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Northwest. The northern plains had partly-cloudy skies.

## U.S. Expert Warns A-Bombs Can Be Made by Gangsters

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—Control of nuclear material to prevent the building of homemade atomic bombs by mentally disturbed people, ambitious small nations or gangsters should be made a top-priority item, a University of Virginia law professor told the American Nuclear Society yesterday.

Prof. Mason Wilrich, who headed an international group of experts studying the problem under provisions of the treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, said the essential elements of an atomic bomb could be diverted from the growing nuclear-power industry around the world.

He added that although there was some difference of opinion on the subject, "most experts consider the design and manufacture of a crude nuclear explosive device without previous access to classified data to be no longer an extremely difficult task technically."

Prof. Wilrich spoke here at the second international meeting of the nuclear society and the Atomic Industrial Forum.

Increasing numbers of governments and people, he said, have the technical knowledge to build an atomic bomb and access to nuclear material.

In addition, he said, "the amount of material flowing through nuclear industries that could be used directly in nuclear explosive devices will reach thousands of kilograms in several countries by 1980 and will continue to increase rapidly thereafter for the foreseeable future."

An atomic device can be made with a few kilograms of plutonium or relatively pure uranium-235. The water-cooled nuclear reactors in the United States use

uranium fuel, but concentrations of uranium-235 in their fuel rods are only about 3 to 5 percent. The remainder is uranium-238, which does not normally support an atomic chain reaction.

This low percentage of uranium-235 will not support an explosion. But he noted that these plants produce plutonium as a by-product. Plutonium is one of the metals separated chemically from spent fuel rods.

Adding to the problem will be the new generation of liquid sodium-cooled breeder reactors that produce more plutonium than the uranium-235 used to fuel them.

Prof. Wilrich said that as early as 1945 the United States drew up a series of safeguards. He said those safeguards allowed nuclear material to be stored with only a watchman to check them every four hours and that, when shipped by a truck, no guard was sent along with the nuclear material.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission refused to comment on Prof. Wilrich's statement.

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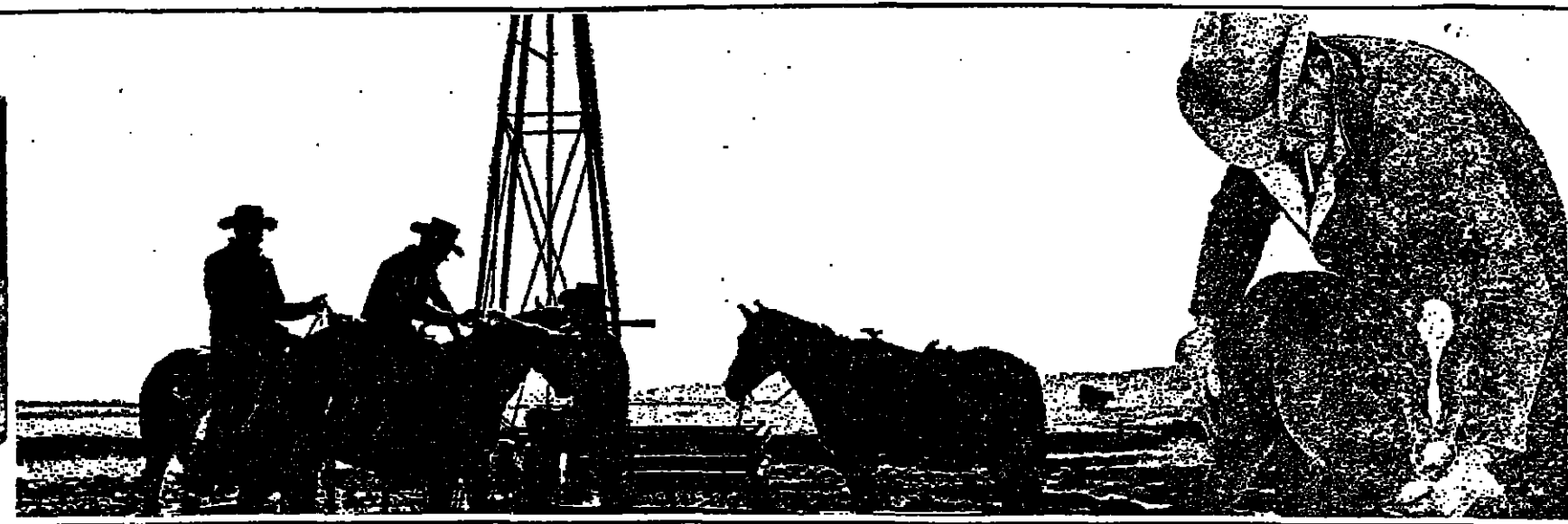
Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

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8 years old

Now You See It, Now...

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15 (AP).—A miniature television security system designed to deter burglars was on display briefly at an exhibition during the weekend. The showing ended when it was stolen, police reported.

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FRANKFURT SCENE—Midway through the last week of the West German election campaign Frankfurt, and every city and town, is filled with political party posters.

### Vatican Official Confers With Ex-Dictator

## pe Refuses Peron Request for Audience

Paul Hofmann

Nov. 15 (NYT).—Former President Juan D. Peron led today in an attempt to see Pope Paul VI on the eve of his return to Argentina. The Most Rev. Casaroli, said after a talk with the former president, that Mr. Peron had "himself" if it opportune to see the pope. Mr. Peron, accompanied by his wife, Isabel, arrived here yesterday from Madrid and is

known as the Pope's "foreign minister," told newsmen that the former president had an opportunity to "expound his ideas" in what the prelate described as a very interesting, but private, meeting.

The archbishop remarked that Mr. Peron wanted to be received by Pope Paul, but had realized that such an audience might have been misinterpreted.

Mr. Peron, accompanied by his

third wife, Isabel, arrived here yesterday from Madrid and is scheduled to go to Buenos Aires in a chartered Alitalia airliner tomorrow night. The former dictator met privately with Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti yesterday afternoon and had talks with many business leaders, diplomats and other influential figures last night and today.

There is little doubt here that a main reason for the former president's visit to Rome before his return home after 17 years of exile was his hope to obtain an audience with the Pope.

### To Strengthen Position

A meeting with Pope Paul in the Vatican would have strengthened Mr. Peron's position in Argentina because such an audience might have looked like Roman Catholic Church endorsement of the former president.

When Mr. Peron was in power, from 1946 to 1955, his relations with the church became increasingly troubled. A few months before his downfall, the dictator was excommunicated by the late Pope Pius XII.

In exile in Madrid, Mr. Peron purged himself from the church sanction by signing a formal statement of repentance. The late Pope John XXIII lifted the excommunication in 1963, but the decision was kept secret until 1971.

A factor in the Vatican's refusal of a papal audience for Mr. Peron was strong pressure from the Argentine government. The military regime of Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, who is being criticized by a sector of the Catholic Church in Argentina, made it plain to the Vatican that it would regard a meeting between Mr. Peron and the Pope as an undue political intervention.

### Argentine Request

Argentine officials and diplomats, during the last few days, also have had a series of contacts with Italian government representatives requesting that Mr. Peron be treated here as a private, rather than a public, figure. Italian authorities, nevertheless, went out of their way to make the former dictator's sojourn pleasant.

There is hardly a word of criticism here of the courtesies that the government and the financial-business establishment have showered on Mr. Peron. "The neo-Fascist movement welcomed him in its newspapers and in leaflets, while the Communist press reported on the former dictator's presence with what seemed respectful restraint."

Peron aides confirmed here today that he had accepted an invitation by the chief of the Romanian Communist party, Nicolae Ceausescu, to visit Bucharest with his wife next month. The aides also said that Mr. Peron planned to tour Latin-American countries.

### Strike Is Called

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The Peronist-dominated General Labor Confederation today declared a general strike for Friday so that workers can welcome Mr. Peron home from 17 years of exile.

The military junta government has banned public demonstrations until further notice. The stage is set, therefore, for a potential confrontation between the anti-Peron armed forces and the Peronist workers.

## Athens Makes Concessions To Students to Curb Unrest

ATHENS, Nov. 15 (AP).—The Greek government moved today to combat increasing student unrest with a series of concessions. Deputy Premier Nicholas Makris, the nation's chief economic planner, announced that the following measures would be enacted:

• Social security benefits are being extended to all students who do not have them;

• Appropriations for student meals will be increased by 25 percent to assist poorer students;

• Loans will be extended to all students who pass their examinations regardless of their marks. Only students whose parents earn more than 150,000 drachmas (\$5,000) annually are excluded;

• Students will be offered large discount rates on movie and theater tickets;

• Free textbooks will be distributed at the beginning of the academic year and libraries will have a greater number of foreign reference books.

Previously, many of the school books were distributed halfway through the school term, placing poorer students at a disadvantage.

### Student Pacification

Since the army seized power in 1967, the military-backed government has attempted to pacify students by granting many of their demands.

One of the students' major complaints was that they were not permitted to choose their own student union executive committees.

The government finally agreed a month ago to allow students to hold their own elections. Several have already taken place. But apparently, the government still wants to keep a tight reign on their activities.

A newly elected students' committee at the Athens University Law School complained that when they presented their demands to the faculty, they were referred to court authorities.

The students also said that all

the members of the new executive committee were called in by security police for questioning.

Last month, students at Salamis University paraded through the streets and clashed with police. Scores were detained and later released. But three students, sons of former parliamentarians, were accused of leading the demonstration and are still in custody.

## Spy's Wife Gets 30 Months for Her Role in Britain

WINCHESTER, England, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The wife of convicted Royal Navy spy, Lt. David Bingham, was sentenced today to 30 months in prison for her part in her husband's espionage activities.

Mrs. Maureen Bingham, 35, was sentenced nearly a month after a jury convicted her of violating Britain's Official Secrets Act in offering her husband's services to Soviet Embassy personnel.

Mrs. Bingham talked her way into court by protesting, after her husband drew a 21-year sentence last March, that "I shall never know why I was not charged as well."

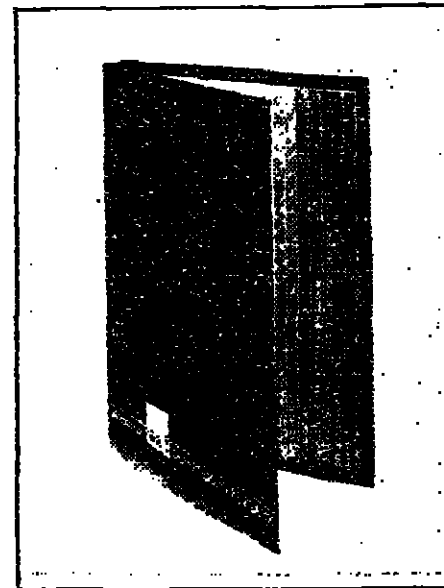
Police then began investigating her activities.

Mrs. Bingham explained during the trial that she did it all—including implicating herself—for love. "After he got 21 years for passing useless information, the only way I could help him was by getting myself arrested to stand trial," she said.

### Letter Bombs in Bombay

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (AP).—The government disclosed today that two more letter bombs have been intercepted in Bombay, bringing to 53 the number found in India since an explosion in a Bombay post office on Nov. 6 injured a postal worker.

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## ek Regime Tells Auto Drivers Clean Up—the Language Too

ATHENS, Nov. 15 (UPI).—In an effort to make Greece attractive to foreign tourists, the government enacted a law aimed at making drivers look and act like men.

Drivers "who are not properly dressed, clean, well-mannered or behave improperly" will lose their licenses from 10 days, according to the edict circulated by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Merchant Marine.

Bad behavior and the appearance of drivers, especially drivers, create unfavorable impressions of the civilized world of the country to foreign tourists," said the edict. "asked policemen to be 'severe' in their control of s.

The law is aimed at stopping the customary yelling and using at pedestrians and between drivers caught in traffic often accompanied by various hand gestures to understand the impact of the abuse.

It's about time taxi drivers were brought in hand, if anywhere else in Europe, at least in Greece," said a taxi driver said this was not the first edict aimed at them. "There is also a ruling calling for fines drachmas (\$16) for taxi drivers wearing sandals rather than shoes in the summer at the airport," he said.

## Inappers Ask 300,000 Francs or Child Snatched in Paris

Nov. 15 (Reuters).—

s who ripped a four-year-old son from his mother's arms in the center of Paris this morning are demanding a 300,000 franc ransom for her return. The kidnappers reported tonight that the young man tore the kidnappers from her arms and she was being taken to her mother later. The same man tried to kill another of her children weeks ago.

As thrown into a waiting Volkswagen and driven to other kidnappers, one woman. The man who escaped on foot.

The kidnappers disappeared during traffic at the triumph. Its number by a witness, but there is indication that police had to find it.

author, Zvezda Blagovic, the film export and sales. The family lives in the wealthiest districts.

Blagovic identified the kidnapped child today as one who attacked and tried to kill a four-month-old son.

On occasion, the kidnappers as a postman, entered and tried to force a woman to pay a ransom when a woman an adjoining apartment police were on

The Blagojevics also have a two-year-old son, Vincent.

This evening a family friend who visited the Blagojevic home told reporters the kidnappers had telephoned with their ransom demand. Police had connected a tape recorder to the phone to record any call.

The family friend, a Mme. Simonnet, said the kidnappers had told the Blagojevics to come to a meeting tonight.

## Brasilians Vote In City Elections

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15 (AP).—Thirty million Brazilians voted today in nationwide municipal elections. It was assumed the military-run government's official party would win in a landslide, but officials said final results probably will not be known for a month.

Some 18,000 candidates ran for mayor and nearly 100,000 for city-council seats in almost 4,000 towns in Latin America's biggest country. Voter turnout was reported heavy. Any Brazilian over 16 who can read and write but fails to vote is subject to a fine.

State troops—and in a few cases, specially requested federal police—guarded politically tense areas to prevent violence. Nearly a dozen people were killed in pre-election shootings. Elections for mayor were not permitted in 150 of the biggest cities "for security reasons."

## Expels Nine British Police

LA, Uganda, Nov. 15 (UPI).—British police officers ordered to leave Saturday, diplomatic sources here today.

The eight officers of the law are being expelled from the country. The decision was a statement by the defense council two that all Britons and foreigners with the security had to leave.

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## Overture to the Second Term

President Nixon is proceeding toward his second administration in the spirit of a man taking over a corporation that has been losing money. Costs are to be cut. Everyone is to submit resignations, and there is to be a mass departure of executives who no longer pull their weight. (The phrase "burnt-out volcanoes" seems to have achieved a certain currency.) We are to have a lean, taut organization instead of the present fat and sloppy one. Things are going to be different.

Mr. Nixon makes it sound strangely as though he were just now arriving at the White House, succeeding some other person who had done his best, no doubt, but never quite got an adequate grip on the job. It was at the very peak of the triumph, on the day after the election, that Mr. Nixon issued his light-lipped demand for the resignations and made it very clear that he did not regard it as a mere formality. He could hardly have found a more effective way of communicating dissatisfaction with the administration that he himself has built over the past four years—and even distrust of it.

Never mind; there is indeed a new President now, with a new purpose, and the contemplation of American politics starts with that fact. The President Nixon of those past four years was elected by 43.4 percent of the popular vote (compared with Hubert H. Humphrey's 42.7 percent). The President Nixon of the next four years was elected by 61 percent of the vote. And he is a man apparently transformed by that statistical fact. In his interview with Mr. Horner of the Washington Star-News, Mr. Nixon spoke at length of the reforms that he now foresees. A reporter asked the White House press secretary why Mr. Nixon waited so long to undertake them. "The fact of re-election was not there until Nov. 7," the press secretary replied. "The fact of the very extensive margin of re-election was not there until Nov. 7. . . . The fact in reality is here now. . . ."

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Mr. Nixon's relations with Congress, under this new augmented presidency, seem likely to be even more sterile than in the past. Mr. Nixon has for four years been using a kind of jiu-jitsu on Congress, asking for less money than Congress wants him to spend and in that fashion circumventing the power of the purse. His most active policies have been in foreign affairs, where Congress has the least to say. Currently he makes it clear that he is not greatly interested in waiting for congressional collaboration in the reforms that he is about to lay before us. "Now, what I have determined to do," he told Mr. Horner, ". . . is to accomplish as much as I can of that reorganization through executive action, obviously not doing anything which would be in violation of the law, but I am convinced that the thrust of our reorganization plan, the thrust of our special revenue sharing, is right, that it is needed, and I intend to accomplish it, as much as I can, through

action at the executive level unless and until the Congress acts."

But Mr. Nixon also knows that there are a large number of Americans, neither appointed nor elected to any public office, who exercise a very substantial influence over public policy. He has been thinking about them, and he has begun to denounce them publicly. Here we have, quite possibly, the seed of the most serious politics of the next four years, lying entirely outside the traditional structures of parties and constitutional institutions. Three weeks before the election, speaking to wives of American prisoners in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon gave an inventory of those influential nay-sayers. They are not only the editors and publishers and television commentators, with whom he has been at odds for some time. The opinion leaders are also "supposed to be the presidents of our universities and the professors and the rest, those who have the educational background to understand the importance of great decisions and the necessity to stand by the President of the United States when he makes a terribly difficult and potentially unpopular decision. They are supposed to be some of our top businessmen who also have this kind of background."

When he decided to mine Haiphong, he said, he got "precious little support" from them. The interesting point is that he considers himself entitled to it.

The President returned to the matter very forcefully in his interview with Mr. Horner last week. Speaking of the late 1960s, he said: "But we saw a breakdown in frankly what I would call the leadership class in this country. . . . For example, the enormous movement toward permissiveness which led to the escalation in crime, the escalation in drugs in this country, all of this came as a result of those of us who basically have a responsibility of leadership not recognizing that above everything else you must not weaken a people's character." Evidently Mr. Nixon sees himself engaged in a great struggle not only to make policy, but to mold the American character. His antagonists are not only the conventional ones, the Democrats and the congressional chairmen, but the men of influence who lie in ambush out beyond, in business and the universities and the press. Bolstered by the returns, he is serving notice that he is a new President and playing under new rules.

This massive assertion of personal authority is predictable and perhaps even pardonable in the immediate aftermath of a sweeping victory. As a style of government for four years, it is disquieting. Only eight years ago President Johnson won a similarly huge victory over a similarly weak opponent. In a cloud of euphoric self-assurance he led the country into a second term that became one of the rare genuine tragedies in American political history. Great victories carry their own kind of danger.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nairobi vs. New York

After strenuous debate, a committee of the United Nations General Assembly has voted to locate that body's new Environmental Coordinating Agency in Nairobi. The demand of the developing countries that the Kenya capital be chosen was logically indefensible. If any UN unit belonged in the New York headquarters or in Geneva, it was one charged with coordinating the environmental activities of other UN agencies already located in those cities.

But logic is not everything. Psychologically, the decision seems justified in the light of the tension between developing countries and industrial powers so evident at the Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm last June. The attitude of many Africans toward that historic conclave was foreshadowed by the gloomy prediction of African experts at a preliminary meeting in Dakar that the conference would "give far more weight to the preoccupations of the industrialized countries." Others had misgivings that steps to improve the environment in the industrial states, such as the recycling of wastes, might serve to reduce raw material exports from the poor countries. And some spoke of industrial pollution in their own lands as something they would not

at all mind suffering if it promoted new economic development.

Much of this kind of thinking surfaced in Stockholm—and was encouraged by the Chinese People's Republic, which saw in it a chance to make political profit. Much more of it would have surfaced and probably proved fatal to the conference if Maurice F. Strong, its guiding genius, had not done a heroic 18 months' job of calming the fears and encouraging the hopes of these developing nations—which enjoy a majority status in the U.N.

It is against this background that the conflict over the Nairobi site must be viewed. Having been turned down for the chance to play host to other small UN agencies in 1965 and 1966, the developing nations were ready for a showdown on this one. The disadvantages in the arrangement are so minimal and the need for getting on with the program is so compelling that the argument over the blocs should be forgotten by the big powers—particularly the United States, which led the fight against the African site—so that the vital work of the agency can proceed without further distraction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russin and Europe

The big diplomatic offensive of the Soviet Union toward Europe has just entered its active phase. The question now for the Kremlin is to play a close game, not to commit a

last-minute error. If it wants to obtain from the preliminary talks in Helsinki next week the setting of a date for the opening of the great European conference in the early months of 1973.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1897

PARIS—No surer indication can be found of the widespread interest than the increased attention given to naval matters by the Russian newspapers. Articles written by specialists and news on current events relating to the Marine Department are and have been for some time past a feature of such publications as the St. Petersburgskaya Vedomosti, the Novosti and the Novoe Vremya. In the future Russia will have to be dealt with both as a land and as a sea power.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1922

ROME—There is one group in Italy that is completely up a tree regarding the attitude of the new government, and that group is composed of Italian women suffragists. They find that the Fascists, from Signor Mussolini on down, are against woman suffrage and against any kind of "woman's movement." They now fear that foreign, even American, women suffragists will not be welcomed here. The plans for holding in Rome the biennial Congress of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance may now have to be changed.



## The Tragedy of the Democrats

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The reaction of the two political parties to the election results is a little odd if not downright funny. George McGovern is insisting on the status quo, as if he had won, and President Nixon is shaking up his winning team, as if he had lost.

In his interview with The New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, McGovern put most of the blame for his defeat on the gunshot that took Gov. George Wallace of Alabama out of the race and turned over the conservative Democrats to the Republicans.

Maybe President Nixon had his thumb on the pulse of the country, the senator said, but the pulse was wrong and probably won't get right for a long time, but even so, this is no time to be changing the McGovern philosophy or the McGovern theme at the Democratic National Committee.

### Little Chance

It is easy to understand the senator's defeat and disappointment. Even if he had avoided all the mistakes and accidents of the campaign—the Eagleton tragedy, the radical warfare and the fence proposals, the ambiguous suggestions about drugs, abortion, and amnesty—the chances are that neither he nor anyone else in the Democratic party could have won against the President's new economic policy at home and abroad, and his compromises in China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

But all this is past. The logic of the Democratic party now is that it must recognize its defeat and change—change in the leadership of the Democratic National Committee, change in the Democratic leadership of the Congress.

But unlike the victorious Republicans, the defeated Democrats are changing nothing.

They are following precisely the procedure that divided them in the primaries and defeated them in the general election. That is to say, everybody is following his own selfish interests, as if there were no common party interest at all.

Jean Westwood is holding on to her job as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as if she had presided over a great Democratic victory, and dreading the young pragmatic Democratic governors to replace her. George McGovern, who put her in that job, is suggesting that the consequences of his defeat and the leadership of the Democratic party should be delayed until later, and that nothing should be done about replacing Mrs. Westwood for the time being.

Meanwhile, McGovern's young advisers are arguing that his '60,000 campaign contributors, with names and addresses, and his million-plus young volunteers in this election, all of whom have been put into the Democratic party computers, belong to the senator, and should not be made available to the party for the coming campaigns of 1974 and 1976. Presumably, he will use them for his re-election campaign as senator from South Dakota in 1974.

In short the division of the Democratic party, which contributed so much to its confusion in the primaries, and its defeat in the general election, is still being carried on after its spectacular defeat on Nov. 7.

The Democrats have held Congress, of course, but as usual, their main base of power, but

they insist on leading it with good but old men of the past. Speaker Carl Albert in the House of Representatives, and that wise and even noble Democratic leader of the Senate, Mike Mansfield, have the power but not the energy to struggle with the problems of the future, and there is no organization in the Democratic party to replace them.

### Problem Analyzed

President Nixon has analyzed this problem very shrewdly. He has served in the House of Representatives. He has been a senator from California, and has presided over the Senate for eight years as vice-president. He has won the presidency by a landslide, but now has to face a more powerful Democratic Senate in his second term than in his first, so he is changing his cabinet and his cast of characters who have to testify in Capitol Hill, and he is calling for a new day.

In many ways, President Nixon has been a better politician than the Democrats, not only in the campaign, but after his victory. For he has been more willing to change than his Democratic opponents. At least on the surface. He is demanding the resignation of his principal aides, whether or not he accepts them, while the Democrats are insisting on the preservation of the team that lost.

Later on, it will be interesting to watch how all this changes, for it will be Sen. Kennedy, rather than George McGovern, who inherits the wreckage of the Democratic party. What will he do with it? Will he have the self-discipline to deal with it? These are the questions now being asked in Washington, but that is a story for the future.

## McGovern's Rejection

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—A year ago last summer—in July of 1971—I came across a passage in the paperback collection of Walter Lippmann's writings that struck me with great force.

Looking at that page now, I see scrawled in the margin one word: McGovern.

I was tempted to quote the passage at the time, but decided not to do so, because I do not think the responsibility of a political journalist includes advising his readers who to support for President of the United States.

I return to it now only because I think it bears on the debate as to the cause of the massive rejection of George McGovern's candidacy.

### Outside Mainstream

It is being said by many persons of good judgment that McGovern was nominated by a small group skillfully manipulating the revised rules of the Democratic convention and that the positions he espoused—while appealing to that activist clique—placed him so far outside the mainstream of American politics that his defeat was foreordained. He is, in their phrase, a Barry Goldwater in reverse.

I disagree. There is a parallel between the defeated 1964 Republican nominee and McGovern, but it is not the one these observers suggest.

McGovern and Goldwater were nominated the same way: Not through the manipulations of a radical clique (though both had dedicated supporters) but by defeating their strongest remaining challengers in the decisive primary in the largest and most heterogeneous state—California.

They were alike, too, in raising issues that were advanced for the time. But no one today would maintain that the issues Goldwater raised—law and order, the concentration of power in Washington and the presidency—were "outside" the mainstream, and I suspect that will prove true of McGovern's concern with defense spending, and tax inequities, too.

Those failing was their tendency to see public questions in one-dimensional, almost simplistic terms.

And because the presidency is a place where only the complex, multi-faceted questions come for decision, it is a place where more learning and oversimplification are terribly dangerous. Somehow, the American people know this and reject those who lack the essential subtlety, skepticism and—I suppose—deviousness the presidency requires.

All of this Lippmann said, much better, in the passage I came across in mid-1971. And what gives it special meaning is that he was writing not of George McGovern, of course, but of William Jennings Bryan.

Substituting McGovern's name for Bryan's in this quotation may give a hint as to what his place in history will be:

"I do not see the statesman in Bryan. He has been something of a voice crying in the wilderness, but a voice that did not understand its own message. Many people talk of him as a prophet. There is a great deal of literal truth in that remark, for it has been the peculiar work of Bryan to express in politics some of that emotion which has made America the home of new religions."

"What we know as the scientific habit of mind is entirely lacking in his intellectual equipment. There is a vein of mysticism in American life and Mr. Bryan is its mercurial prophet. His insights are those of the gifted evangelist, often profound and always narrow."

### 'Too Simple'

"It is absurd to debate his sincerity. Mr. Bryan talks with the intoxication of the man who has had a revelation: to skeptics that Bryan seems theatrical. But far from being the scheming hypocrite his enemies say he is, Mr.

Bryan is too simple for the task of statesmanship."

"The work of Bryan has been to express a certain feeling of unrest to embody it in the traditional language of prophecy. But it is a shrewd turn of the American people that has kept him out of office."

Lippmann concluded by saying what I hope this place suggests—that this is written "not in respect of his qualities, but in definition of them." McGovern, like Bryan and like Goldwater, may well be one of those presidential losers who have profound impact on our political history. But it was "a shrewd turn" of the American people that denied him the office.

### Nixon's Victory

It was only with some resignation that we learnt Mr. Nixon's re-election victory, because it is only the victory of a conservative establishment.

We consider and deplore that Sen. McGovern failed because he dared to face the future in a progressive but positive way. Mr. Nixon only based his campaign on the past, especially on the few good things from the past.

George McGovern is in fact the victim of an unsocial and often unscrupulous American conservatism. He had to experience that someone who is ahead of his time, gets his time against him. In the meantime the gaps between prosperity and welfare, between white and black, between rich and poor and between war and peace will be maintained.

We hope and we are sure that in 1976 a strong and honest man like Edward Kennedy can build a definite bridge over these gaps.

ROGER DE BORGER, Grimbergen, Belgium.

The local newspaper for the Malaga area chose to place the account of Nixon's re-election "triumph" on the same page as the obituaries. It all seems terribly fitting somehow.

DEEKE OLEWEIT, Torremolinos, Spain.

### Bao Dai's Role

C.L. Sulzberger in his column of Nov. 3 ("As War Winds Down—Which Natives Return?") may be pardoned for his bias toward Peking's protégé, Prince Norodom

## Chilly Relations

## The GIs in Iceland

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

KEFLAVIK, Iceland.—The first annual grand prix of Keflavik was held here recently.

The entries were divided up into different classes. All had names and the pre-competition betting was heavy.

There were some casualties in the races themselves. The major cause was not sharp curves, but the bright lights.

The competitors, you see, were all worms. Some of them simply shriveled up and died of exposure before reaching the finishing line.

That sort of event passes for excitement at the headquarters of the Icelandic Defense Force here, one of Uncle Sam's most remote and forbidding military installations. It's not just the climate and the isolation, but the unfriendliness of the natives in this, the smallest North Atlantic Treaty nation.

### 'Don't Like Us'

"They really don't like us here," says a Marine. "I was walking down the street the other day, minding my own business, and this guy comes up and his miz on the back."

"I'd hit him back, I'd be in jail."

Among the base's other distinctions, it's probably the only one in the world where the USO has to be on base, not off, because of restrictions imposed by the Icelanders. Says a volunteer worker there: "These kids really need an outlet. They've had it up to here with the natives."

There's a big sign beside the main gate, bidding visitors welcome to the home of the Iceland Defense Force. But no one feels less welcome off base than the 3,300 members of the defense force.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world outside Vietnam do American servicemen work and live under such restrictions and amid such hostility. A combination of historical and physical conditions, including the very smallness of Iceland's 200,000 population, makes duty here a trial for most of the men and their families.

### Many Restrictions

Some of the restrictions:

● The 1,300 lowest ranks must be off the streets of any town by 10 p.m. On Wednesday, they get a special break: They can stay out until midnight.

● The bars are closed on Wednesday.

● The 900 lowest ranks are not under any circumstances permitted off base out of uniform. "The result is, very few go," a base spokesman says. One estimate: Three out of four never leave the base.

Because of a housing shortage on the base itself, some 270 families live off base. They are restricted to \$11 per week per adult and \$8 per week per child in purchases at the PX. Fish and lamb are cheap and plentiful in the local market, but the price of corn flakes is sky high.

No one can take more than two packages of cigarettes or two rolls of film off the base. One pack must be opened and one roll of film must be in a camera.

### Treaty With U.S.

The present left-of-center Icelandic government's determination to annul the treaty with the United States and kick the Americans out has helped make a bad situation worse. Washington is reluctant to throw money into better facilities and better housing on the base (but has not skimped on a new base hospital).

Many buildings are shabby. Some facilities are still in old Nissen huts of the style used in World War II, when Keflavik was

an important staging post and

convoy protection station.

The base was closed down after the war, then reactivated in 1951 when the cold war was at its peak.

Given the present difficulties, the question inevitably comes up whether in the age of intercontinental missiles, the base has any utility.

The military men here say definitely yes. Iceland is important to the mid-Atlantic radar picket, but perhaps even more so, as a strategic patrol base from which to watch the Soviet fleet and air force activities in the North Atlantic.

The Icelandic population seems divided on whether the Americans are a good thing or not, even though the Yankees here have probably the best record of anywhere abroad for good behavior.

Authorities here say there have been only three major incidents involving the civil population in the past five years, and their definition of "major" includes fights.

There are 5,700 Americans here, including wives and children. That's roughly 3 percent of the population of all Iceland, and the base at Keflavik is the fourth largest city on the island.

Transfer this to American proportions, and it would be like having a foreign army of more than 3 million, plus wives and children, living in the United States.

### Isolated People

"Our people have been isolated for a long time," an official of the Foreign Ministry says. "We're afraid of too much outside contact. It leads to things like intermarriage."

Asked what was wrong with this, he said: "We have relatively few people. During the war, we had very many war brides. We're afraid our young ladies will disappear."

The Americans say this is nonsense. About 20 servicemen per year marry the very pretty Icelandic girls, they say. Icelandic students studying abroad bring back three times that number of foreign wives, so the damsel drain is a myth.

The cultural infiltration is probably closer to the core of the problem. To the men happy, the United States has radio and television stations here, and TV is on 80 hours a week.

In comparison, the Iceland station operates only 35 hours a week, and it shuts down for the entire month of July.

Many people in Reykjavik, some 45 miles away, tune in to the American station out of sheer preference. This has the cultural snobs here, who are proud that their nation is the most book-reading (per capita) in the world, and of their Nobel Prize-winning poet Halldor Laxness.

### Other Problems

Getting rid of the base probably is more motivated by this cultural infusion than anything else, although there are other problems. One is that Iceland's only international airport is located inside the base, and anyone who wants to go to or from it must pass the American Marine guard at the only gate.

There is another reason which has kept the present government from pushing too hard with its professed policy of talking about the American withdrawal. The base employs some 700 Icelanders, including a shepherd whose job is to keep sheep out and off the runways.

It provides 3.4 percent of Iceland's gross national product, which otherwise consists largely of cod and haddock. With the future of fishing always in doubt, Iceland's economy is shaky enough without arbitrarily throwing away 3.4 percent of the GNP.

## Letters

Sihazouk, but his ignorance where Bao Dai, of Vietnam, is concerned is another matter.

It was not lack of courage that prevented Bao Dai from helping the Vietnamese fight their battles with the vacuum. Now Sulzberger, while Seymour Hersh beats a dead horse and Anthony Lewis sells out, accuses Bao Dai of not trying to fight.

Bao Dai's only comment on all this was, "If your country had given me a thousandth of the sum they spent to depose me, I could have won that war." A colonel, long-time Asian specialist in our Bangkok embassy, observed, "That was completely true up to even 10 years ago," which is to say until 1960.

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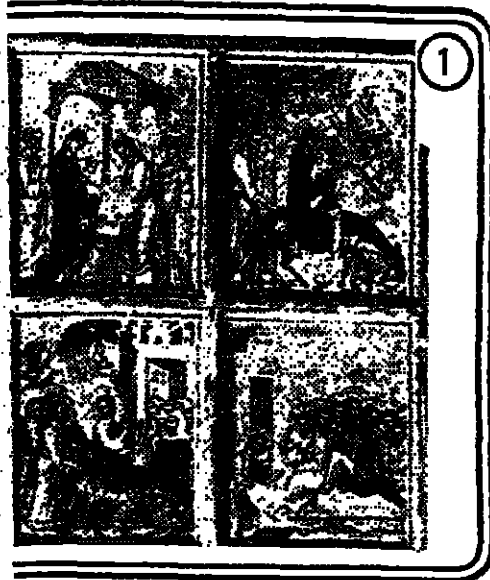
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# LES 12 OEUVRES D'ART LES PLUS RECHERCHÉES THE 12 MOST WANTED WORKS OF ART

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THE first six on Interpol's list of the 12 most wanted works of art are: (1) a polyptych of 50 small paintings (four are shown) on wood panels by a 14th-century Italian master, stolen in September, 1971, in Paris; (2) Hans Memling's "Portrait of a Gentleman," stolen in March, 1971, from the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence; (3) Martin Schongauer's "Virgin with Rose Bush," stolen in January from the Collégiale St. Martin in Colmar, France; (4) Giovanni Bellini's "Virgin and Child," painted on wood, stolen in May, 1970, from the Malaspina Museum in Pavia, Italy; (5) Correggio's "Holy Family," stolen in May, 1970, from the Malaspina Museum in Pavia; (6) a triptych on wood of the "Virgin and Child and Two Saints," by an unknown master of the 15th to early 16th century, stolen in June, 1971, from a private Belgian collector.

The remaining art works on this "most wanted" list will appear in a future edition of the International Herald Tribune.



behind every great man...  
there's a great cognac



## Waverley Root: The Health and Strength of Whole Nations

UIT was the cause of the sea which he is hero the nick-readfruit Bligh, who ate breadfruit for several months during the voyage home, agreed with the botanist, or at least he said it did.

"No one of the whole ship's company," he wrote, "complained when served breadfruit in lieu of biscuit, and from the health and strength of whole nations, whose principal food it is, I do not scruple to call it one of the most useful vegetables in the world." He maintained that a breadfruit diet had cured sick sailors and advocated that it be grown in other areas of the world where food was scarce.

**British Planters**

This advice was heeded by British planters in the West Indies who were growing sugarcane with slave labor and were interested in cheap foods which would nourish their workers with minimum diversion of land from the more profitable function of producing cane.

The breadfruit tree is a prolific producer of food, one of them giving in a single season enough fruit to last a good-sized family for a year. "Give me a good working woman and a breadfruit tree," the natives of St. Vincent say today, "and I need never work again." The planters petitioned George III to do over them with breadfruit trees, and in 1787 Bligh was dispatched on his famous voyage.

It was breadfruit rather than brutality which ultimately triggered the mutiny on the *Bounty*. Bligh's devotion to his mission provoked discontent in a crew anxious to get back to England after an already lengthy voyage, when he lingered in the South Seas too long for their taste in

"It was the breadfruit rather than brutality which ultimately triggered the mutiny on the *Bounty*."

order to select 1,000 of the hardiest and best developed saplings for his voyage. The same concentration on what, after all, was the whole reason for the expedition produced the final explosion; he reduced the crew's water rations to keep the trees alive. The mutiny followed, the precious breadfruit trees were thrown overboard, and Bligh was bundled into the open boat which would have been his coffin if it had not been for his prodigious seamanship, which got him and those with him safely to the island of Timor.

A few years later he made a second breadfruit voyage, this time successfully. In 1793, his ship sailed into Jamaica's Port Royal Harbor looking like a floating forest; the breadfruit trees, which can reach a height of 60 feet, had grown en route, and the ship which carried them was almost invisible. Breadfruit became an important food in the Caribbean and is grown today on virtually all its islands, and also on the mainland from Mexico to Brazil.

The breadfruit is a plant of great antiquity. Fossils of the Eocene period have been found near Leipzig, Germany, where it could not be grown today, nor, for that matter, anywhere else in Europe. The breadfruit does not tolerate frost; attempts to grow it have failed even in southern Florida. It is probably a native of Malaysia, but it had already spread to the tropical islands of the South Pacific in prehistoric times. In the absence of cereals, this starchy plant, which is called a fruit and looks like a fruit, but is by nature essentially a vegetable, became the staple food of the area.

The breadfruit is a handsome tree with dark green leaves like many-fingered hands, bearing a large, green, round fruit (up to eight inches in diameter and ten pounds in weight) which sometimes assumes a slightly ovoid shape. It has a rough warty or prickly skin; the flesh is cream-colored, starchy, and rather fibrous, with the texture of grainy bread. As for its taste, opinions, beginning with Capt. Cook's, vary considerably. "I ate it boiled, which is the way it is frequently served," [the worst way, one

might add, though it is the easiest one to observe reported. "It seemed to me completely flavorless." "The fruit, boiled or baked, is rather tasteless by itself," wrote W.E. Safford in "Useful Plants of Guam," "but with salt and butter or gravy it is a palatable as well as a nutritious article of diet."

Others find that it tastes like bread or potatoes, from which it can be deduced that they were served breadfruit which had been picked slightly before it was ripe, the usual practice. If left on the tree until it begins to turn yellow or brown and feels like a ripe banana, it becomes sweet enough to be served as a baked dessert, and at this stage tastes like a sweet potato. Trying to simulate the taste of the breadfruit exactly, Alexandre Dumas wrote that it was like the crustless part of fresh bread with a slight hint of artichoke plus Jerusalem artichoke.

Differences in opinion can be explained not only by the stage at which breadfruit is picked and the way in which it has been cooked but also by the kind sampled; there are about 40 edible varieties. All share the same virtues. When picked slightly before maturity, with the flesh still white and firm, they are rich in starch and possess all the nutritive qualities of fine wheat bread. After becoming completely ripe, they go off very quickly, becoming laxative and indigestible.

### Breadfruit Chips

All breadfruit must be cooked before eating; it is no more edible raw than the potato, which it replaced in the Pacific and Malaysian diets. Like the potato it appears as a side dish to accompany other foods; and in Hawaiian supermarkets you will find breadfruit chips, looking for all the world like potato chips, neatly packaged in cellophane bags, a sad comedown for an exotic food. The name breadfruit was in-

vented by Europeans because of the role of this food in tropical diets, but it is used eccentrically, in part no doubt because the word began to be used in Europe at a time when everybody living there had only a vague idea of what breadfruit really was. Even today some of our most respected reference books are completely confused about it. A usually accurate French encyclopedia says the nuts of the breadfruit are good to eat, a not very practical tip since the breadfruit has no nuts. True, a usually accurate American encyclopedia reports that there are two sorts of breadfruit, one with nuts and one without, the former sometimes known as the breadnut. Both have probably confused the real breadfruit with its close relative, *Artocarpus heterophyllus* or *Artocarpus integrifolius*. The breadfruit proper is *Artocarpus altilis* or *Artocarpus incisa*. It is a member of the useful Moraceae family, which also includes the mulberry, the fig, the banyan and the India rubber tree.

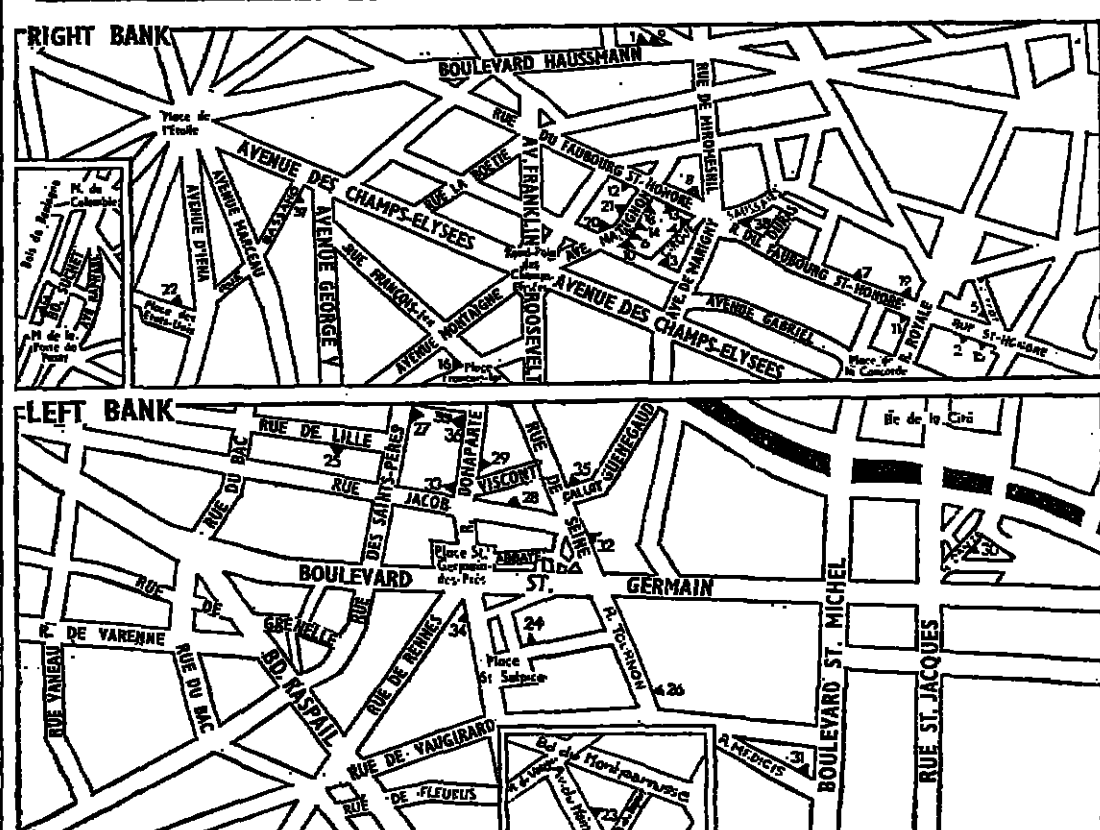
A milky sap, like the latex which produces rubber, is a characteristic of many of these trees: it is sweet and nutritious in the case of the banyan, also called the milk tree (there is a milk tree in Brazil too, unrelated to the other), but poisonous in the case of the fig. From the breadfruit tree exudes a latex-like juice when incisions are made in the trunk. It is used to make glue or a sort of vegetable cement to caulk the canoes which Pacific island natives make from its wood (which also serves for furniture).

Both cloth and paper can be produced from the bark of the tree. The large leaves roof native dwellings and are used to wrap up food, either for keeping or for cooking, as breadfruit itself usually is, by the heat of hot stones in a hole in the ground. If the breadfruit comes out of this primitive oven completely charred on the outside, this is all to the good. The blackened skin is scraped off with a seashell or coconut shell (local tradition decrees that breadfruit should never be touched by metal) and the inside is tenderer than if the vegetable

had been peeled and baked in the oven.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

## PARIS ART GALLERIES



- | RIGHT BANK  | RIGHT BANK   | LEFT BANK  |
|---|--|--|
| (1) GALERIE ARIZ<br>140 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 227-13-09).<br>CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS.  | (14) GRAVURE MATIGNON<br>14 Ave. Matignon. 225-44-77.<br>Original Engravings & Lithographs.  | (29) GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI<br>17 Rue de Lillie (tel. 548-71-69).  |
| (2) GALERIE BOLER<br>271 Rue St. Honoré (tel. 572-20-55).<br>Original Contemporary Graphics.<br>AGAP, BRAGUE, CHAGALL, CLAVÉ,<br>DALI, & DELAUNAY, MIRO, PICASSO,<br>POLAKOFF.  | (15) GALERIE CLAUDE MARUZO<br>BARRAZON SCHOOL<br>Impressionists & Post-Impressionists.<br>243 Rue Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 075-36-66).  | (30) GALERIE KARL FINKLER<br>25 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 233-18-71).<br>Opening of the Gallery soon.<br>RANDENSKI.  |
| (3) GALERIE JEANNE CASTEL<br>3 Rue du Cirque (tel. 559-71-34).<br>MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART.  | (16) GALERIE DE PARIS<br>14 Place François-Ier (tel. 559-82-00).<br>ROLAND OUDOT. Until Nov. 16.   | (31) GALERIE FRAMOND<br>3 Rue des Saules (tel. 545-56-58).<br>Baudouin, Bata, de Cominck, Derycke,<br>Estève, Garbelle, Léger, Lesieur, Picasso,<br>Polakoff, Vieira da Silva, Zavarou.    |
| (4) GALERIE DU CROQUIS<br>23 Rue du Croquis (tel. 233-35-50).<br>Modern paintings, Prints & original<br>works. Brague, Chagall, Dalí, Miro, Picasso.<br>(5) THE CLAYTON 3 Rue Duphot (tel. 233-35-50).<br>By appointment. 3 to 7 p.m. | (17) ANDRÉ STASSART S.A.R.L.<br>40 Rue du Commerce (tel. 559-82-00).<br>Klee, Léger, G. Moreau. By app. 525-16-55.   | (32) GALERIE FURSTENBERG<br>ORIGINAL SURREALIST PRINTS.<br>Beller, Dalí, Magritte, Kandinsky, etc.   |
| (6) GALERIE EDMOND LÉVY<br>14 Avenue Matignon (tel. 559-82-00).<br>CLAYTON. From Nov. 28.   | (18) GALERIE TAMENAGA<br>12 Avenue Matignon. 233-35-50.<br>Permanent: Alfaro, Babouline, Bour-<br>doux, Chagall, Fautou, Guimard,<br>Watteau, Van Dongen, Vlaminck.  | (33) GALERIE DE LA LUMIERE<br>13 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 233-18-71).<br>Original modern Lithographs & Prints.  |
| (7) GALERIE DROUANT<br>32 Faubourg St-Honoré. 265-10-43.<br>LOUJOU. Until Dec. 2.   | (19) GALERIE URBAN<br>18 Faubourg St-Honoré. 265-10-43.<br>From Renoir to Lorrain, Neth, Laplace.  | (34) GALERIE MELKI<br>55 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 559-82-00).<br>Herbin, Sturges, Vlaminck, Polakoff,<br>Severini, Valtier, Vassier.  |
| (8) GALERIE MATHIAS FELS<br>128 Rue St-Honoré (tel. 233-35-50).<br>Arman, Speer, Christo, Fontana.  | (20) GALERIE FELIX VERCHEL<br>8 Avenue Matignon (tel. 233-35-50).<br>G. DE PASS<br>October 24 - November 12.   | (35) GALERIE MUR du NOMADE<br>AUGUSTON, FLANDERS, FINEY,<br>LANSKY, André MASSON, SURVAGE.<br>Original Lithographs by PICASSO and<br>Young Painters.                                       |
| (9) GALERIE HERVÉ ODERMATT<br>(Formerly EXORDIUM)<br>85 Rue St-Honoré (tel. 233-35-50).<br>(10) J. JABRÉ, 25 Rue St-Honoré<br>233-35-50. Laundry (1970-1980). For Imp.<br>Cont.: Grau-Sala, Danchou, M. Ducas.                        | (21) VISION NOUVELLE<br>6 Pl. des Etats-Unis (tel. 233-35-50).<br>Art and Engraving. Private Collections.  | (36) GALERIE RATIE<br>5 Rue Bonaparte. 60. Tel. 233-18-71.<br>Permanent: HELLON, LAM, LABISSE,<br>LANSKY, André MASSON, SURVAGE.<br>Original Lithographs by PICASSO and<br>Young Painters. |
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## Arts Agenda

duction of Francis Laquiere, the first of 10 Nov. 22 at the Paris staging by Raymond h sets and costumes maritani and under direction of Georges cast of the opening includes Suzanne se Scherley, Régine ie Lublin, Michèle s Mars and Georges

Rencontres Internationales Contemporaines, with eight different programs during the festival, including concerts, musicals, and a variety of other events. The festival will give its audience a variety of experiences, from the classical to the contemporary. The festival will be held in various venues throughout the city, including the Grand Palais, the Petit Palais, and the Musée d'Art Moderne.

ive in Paris GIFTS over the world ing at Fr. 5 MIQUE DES NATIONS 100-100-100, 8e Arrt Airport

Iannis Xenakis, Cristobal Halffter, Nguyen Thien Dao and Costin Miereanu.

The American baritone Thomas Tipton, long active in German lyric theaters, will make his Covent Garden debut Nov. 23 in the title part of Verdi's "Rigoletto" with London's Royal Opera. Lucia Popp will sing Gilda for the first time in the house, and Giacomo Aragall is the tenor, with David Atherton conducting.

A ballet program with new versions of Gluck's "Don Juan" and Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," choreographed by John Neumeier and designed by Filippo Sanjust will be given Nov. 25 and 26 at the Frankfurt Opera.

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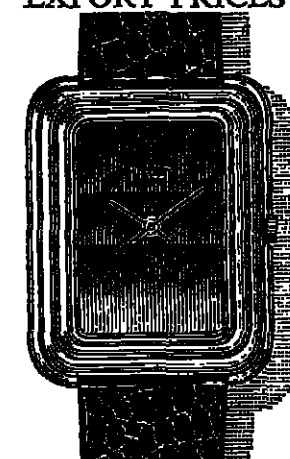
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Firms' Profits Up 8.6%

Profits made by the financial journal Nihon showed 548 Japanese firms listed on the Stock Exchange reported average increases percent in gross sales and of 8.6 percent in profit for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1971, that their average gross sales and showed increases over the preceding term, but that the recession is now over. The dividend per share, however, was up at 5 yen, because a large number of firms at increase dividends despite their good

## May Bid Again for THF

es of Trust Houses Forte surged to a 1972 2 the London Stock Exchange yesterday on that Allied Breweries Ltd. may make a bid for the company early next year. THFs were quoted at 248-250 pence, up from 235 yesterday. The previous 1972 high was 246 a low 167. Allied made an abortive bid for year ago. It was resisted by the management. THF, a hotel, restaurant and leisure group, Allied is estimated to control 7 percent of THF issued equity capital.

## ichi Plans U.K., Canadian Units

ichi Securities plans to establish subsidiary in Canada and Britain this year. Officials move is designed to deal with the inter-

nationalization of Japanese stock markets and growing interest by Japanese investors in foreign stocks. Three other Japanese securities firms—Nikko Securities, Nomura Securities and Daiwa Securities—already have subsidiaries in Europe.

## U.S. Firms May Get Japan Loans

Industrial Bank of Japan is negotiating with the overseas financing subsidiaries of Exxon Corp. (formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey), and Utah Construction & Mining Co., to extend syndicate loans. Officials decline to give details, but Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun, a commercial newspaper, says seven Japanese banks, including Industrial Bank, will extend a syndicate loan totaling \$30 million to Exxon at 7.75 percent interest over 10 years. The paper also says six banks, again including Industrial Bank, will extend a \$30 million syndicate loan to Utah Construction at 7.5 percent interest over 10 years. The paper says the U.S. firms plan to use the funds to help finance overseas activities.

## B&amp;W Bids for Woodall

Babcock & Wilcox has launched a \$24-million takeover bid for Woodall-Duckham Ltd., an engineering firm internationally known for design and erection of large scale chemical, gas and oil plants. Woodall's board has rejected the bid, which put a 120-pence price tag on its common stock. The board and its financial advisers say this offer price did not take account of the company's excellent prospects. They strongly advise shareholders to reject the bid.

## Courtaulds Net Increases 10% During First Half

N. Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Ltd. net profit showed percent increase in the ended Sept. 30, the chemicals company today.

It was \$15.2 million, up 2 million in the same year ago. Sales rose to in from \$233 million in half year.

declared an undividend of 2.083 pence. Company said profits benefited from increased contribution from overseas. Productivity was higher, Courtaulds

ment in earnings for the current quarter.

## British Steel Corp.

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ)—British Steel Corp.'s deficit was cut back to \$8 million in the first half compared with \$20 million in the 1971 period, the state-run company said today.

It said turnover was \$686 million, up from \$633 million in the year-earlier period.

The company said the improved results largely reflect continuing efforts to increase efficiency.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Nov. 16, 1972		
Bank of England	2.2500	2.2500
Deutsche Bank	44.22-25	44.19-21
Par. fr. (B.)	44.05-10	44.05-08
Deutsche mark	3.2800-05	3.2800-08
Danish krona	6.8045-47	6.8042-47
Swedish krona	23.77-39	23.78-39
Fr. fr. (A.)	5.6275-0425	5.6350-0575
Fr. fr. (B.)	5.6275-0500	5.6375-0525
Guilder	2.2200-10	2.2207-17
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Yen	361.60-75	361.60-75
Pesos	62.45-025	62.4725-75
Schilling	23.35-34	23.35-34
Sw. krona	4.7425-30	4.7442-45
Swiss franc	2.2005-1015	2.2015-54
Yen	361.10	361.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

## Prices, Volume Hit Record On Tokyo Stock Exchange

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Hectic share buying at record levels has forced the Tokyo Stock Exchange to partly suspend trading for the rest of the week to clear the backlog.

A rash of buying orders for steel, chemical and heavy electrical manufacturing issues pushed the trading volume to 1 billion shares yesterday and 700 million today, compared with a daily average of 200 million shares.

The 225-share index rose to an all-time high of 4,602.78 today, exceeding the 4,600 level for the first time. It is the first time since February, 1961, that the exchange has had to suspend trading because of increased volume.

The Finance Ministry has summoned representatives of the four leading securities firms to look into the causes of the present "overheat" in the market.

Market quarters said increasing surplus liquidity, caused mainly by the heavy inflow of dollars since last month in anticipation of another yen revaluation, was the main factor responsible for the increased buying of stocks.

## Ship Orders in Japan Soar in October

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ)—The number of export orders received by Japanese shipbuilders soared in October as foreign buyers rushed to conclude contracts before prices rise, industry officials said today.

Although the Japan ship exporters association has not yet compiled official statistics for the month, the daily Shipping and Shipbuilding Gazette, a trade publication, put total foreign orders at 40 vessels aggregating 3,714,250 deadweight tons. This would be the largest total for any month of 1972, far surpassing the previous high of 18 vessels aggregating 898,400 tons in September.

The October total would be the largest by number since Japanese builders secured 53 foreign orders in December 1970, and the largest by tonnage since orders from abroad aggregated 4,690,460 deadweight tons in October 1970. During that general period, overseas owners were rushing to sign contracts before deferred-payment interest rates for ship financing were raised in Japan as a result of an international agreement.

Rush to Sign  
Industry officials attributed last month's order gains partly to a rush to sign contracts ahead of an expected revaluation of the yen, and partly to an upturn in ship charter rates.

The October estimates were especially notable for a surge in new orders for bulk carriers, an area that has been extremely dull

## Phillips Seen in Pact For Ekofisk Pipeline

OSLO, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Phillips Petroleum Co., operator of the Ekofisk oilfield in the North Sea, has concluded an agreement with Santa Fe International, Halliburton Co. and J. Ray McDermott & Co. for laying a pipeline from the Ekofisk field to Teesside in northeast England, an official of the Ministry of Industries said today.

He said the agreement is dependent upon approval by parliament. The agreed price for laying the pipeline is about \$200 million.

## Amended U.S. Controls Expected by Nixon Aide

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ)—Price and wage controls in the United States will be extended when they expire early in 1973, but in an amended form, Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

Mr. Stein, who was addressing a meeting of the economic policy committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that a firm

## Multinational Firms Backed At U.S. Parley

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—Efforts to restrict the activities of U.S. multinational companies came under strong attack from business executives, scholars and government leaders attending the 56th National Foreign Trade Convention here yesterday.

Even a leader of organized labor, which has complained bitterly in the past that multinational companies were exporting American jobs by investing overseas, caused a surprise by saying that he did not support legislation spelled out in the Burke-Hartke bill that would curb the role of multinational companies.

However, Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, quickly added that only a commitment by the United States to a full employment policy provided the real answer to the problems created by the rise of multinational companies.

Robert M. Norris, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, acknowledged that the projected U.S. trade deficit of at least \$8 billion had resulted in pressures for corrective actions. But he noted that income last year from direct investments abroad increased to \$9.5 billion.

John J. Powers, Jr., chairman and chief executive of Pfizer Inc., a major pharmaceutical company with a large stake overseas, said that the inflow of more than \$9 billion last year was offset by capital outflows that left a net balance of \$4.8 billion.

"I do not suggest that there are no problems," Mr. Powers said, "but only beg American labor to take aim with a rifle, not a shotgun. Don't try to turn us back to a self-contained economy."

Mr. Woodcock criticized the business community for what he termed lack of "people concern" and warned that the protectionist tide would continue to rise until advocates of free trade brought the problem of worker dislocation under control.

decision on what form the system will take will have to be decided before the end of January, conference sources said.

The controls will probably have to be maintained in a number of sectors such as housing construction, health and care, and public services, Mr. Stein is quoted as having told the meeting.

The U.S. official said the controls had reduced the inflation rate by about 1 percent. Mr. Stein was one of several officials who spoke of ways to combat galloping inflation, especially in Europe, at today's meeting.

The United States was reportedly among the countries to express skepticism on concerted action, noting that inflationary pressures in the United States are different from those in Europe.

The consensus during this first session of a two-day meeting is that monetary measures to reduce inflation should be taken with great caution to avoid "putting into question the Smithsonian agreement," the sources said.

## Earning Reports

	1972	1971
Continental Airlines		
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$101.3	\$85.0
Profits (millions)	5.47	7.72
Per Share	0.42	0.67
Inducted		
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	273.5	245.1
Profits (millions)	8.66	6.3
Per Share	0.72	0.55
Gamble-Skogmo		
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	348.0	334.9
Profits (millions)	4.63	4.14
Per Share (Diluted)	0.73	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	970.9	964.1
Profits (millions)	11.39	9.36
Per Share (Diluted)	1.79	1.50
Genesco		
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	373.5	342.9
Profits (millions)	6.95	9.03
Per Share	0.44	0.66
Restated		
Amer. Motors		
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	382.78	312.53
Profits (millions)	2.94	1.29
Per Share	0.11	0.08
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,403.8	1,232.56
Profits (millions)	30.2	10.2
Per Share	1.11	0.40

## Dow Drops Back on Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—A burst of afternoon profit-taking turned New York Stock Exchange prices slightly lower today and sent the Dow Jones industrial average to a closing below 1,000.

The Dow indicator—more closely watched than usual in today's busy session—retreated 4.74 to 993.42.

Yesterday, the Dow boomed ahead 6.09 to 1,003.16—the first time in history it had finished above the 1,000 mark.

In today's early trading, a sense of euphoria still persisted and at 11 a.m. the indicator was up 4.74 to 1,007.90. Brokers reported active buying interest on the part of customers and volume was heavy.

But from that point on, prices gave ground. Analysts noted the need for the market to consolidate its recent heavy gains. Exactly one month ago, the Dow closed at 921.66. Then the peace rally and the pre-election rally and the better-economy rally all

joined forces to propel prices sharply higher.

Volume ran heaviest while stocks were gaining. Turnover amounted to 33.27 million shares, or less than 3 million shares below the year's most active session. That was 25 million shares on Jan. 28. It marked the ninth-heaviest day's trading of 1972.

Three components of the 30 Dow industrials fell a point or more on the active list, thereby underscoring the profit-taking among recently popular blue chips.

American Telephone dropped 1 1/4 to 50 1/4. It was the volume leader and during the session the shares of Ma Bell traded at a new yearly high of 51 3/4.

Chrysler declined 1 1/4 to 36 7/8, while Bethlehem Steel moved down a point to 28 1/4. Both stocks, along with American Telephone, have been recommended recently by brokerage houses.

AT&T posted its high prior to announcing an exchange offer for New England Telephone, an important subsidiary in the Bell system.

## Big Losers

Among the day's point-sized losers were Honeywell, off 2 1/4 to 117 1/2, Superior Oil 4 1/2 to 33 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 3/8 to 115 3/4, Eastman Kodak 1 3/4 to 138, General Motors 1 to 79 1/4, Procter & Gamble 1 1/2 to 108 5/8, Walt Disney 1 3/8 to 187 5/8, and Grumman 1 3/8 to 12. The latter has reported sharply lower earnings.

Prices eased in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.04 to 28.07, while declines topped advances, 510 against 407. Turnover was 4.64 million shares, versus 3.93 million yesterday.

## Output Rises 0.9% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ)—Industrial production rose 0.9 percent in October to a seasonally-adjusted 116.7 percent of the 1967 average, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

In September, the index rose 0.6 percent. It now stands 9.3 percent above October last year.



## Atlanta. The world's next great city.

Innovative Atlanta builds a new kind of coliseum. The Omni, unique 16,500-seat multipurpose arena with platform access at street level, typifies Atlanta's utilization of air rights to develop major projects over central city railroad tracks. Since the turn of the century, a section of the city has been raised one level over the tracks to create acres of "new" urban property that now represents a large portion of Atlanta's business community. The present-day surge of interest in air rights is sparking even more development as Atlanta continues to channel millions of dollars into downtown construction. Such ingenious land use contributes to the international stature of Atlanta, the world's next great city.



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—1972—		Stocks and	Sts.				
High	Low	Div. in \$	700s.	P/E	High	Low	Last. C

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Since the Autumn of '47,  
100 seasons have come and gone.  
And Tenneco has paid a dividend in every one.

**Future auto mufflers will help control air pollution as well as noise pollution. One of the most promising is the catalytic type our Walker Manufacturing is developing to meet mid-70's standards.**



**Chemicals can be fun! At least when they're Playshapes created from Tenneco Chemical's urethane foam, one of the fast growing areas in plastics.**

**With America's need to build or re-build entire cities, the market for our J I Case construction equipment, like the 880 excavator (shown), will continue to increase.**

**Getting Sun Giant® premium fruits and vegetables to market at the peak of freshness is the idea behind Heggblade-Marguleas-Tenneco's new \$6 million packing and shipping facility in Bakersfield, California.**

Inside this charming residential cottage is a gas meter station, one way we build our facilities to blend with the environment. It's part of Tenneco's natural gas pipeline system, the largest in the world.

**Not only is Tenneco Oil active in exploration and drilling operations in many distant lands, but also at many places in the U.S. such as this remote site in Wyoming.**

**We paid our first cash dividend on common stock 25 years ago.**

'produces and markets oil, gas and their products worldwide.

In agriculture and land development, we process and market premium

multi-industry company with assets approaching \$5,000 million.

This September 12th, we paid our 100th. In all the years in between, we never missed a quarter.

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And it's really just a beginning, because at Tenneco we've still got a lot of building to do.

We achieved this pattern of profitability because we started our growth with basics. And then built upon them.

In packaging, we start with the forest and end in the marketplace.

quarterly dividend to nearly a quarter of a million shareholders, Tenneco is a

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pipeline has grown into the world's largest, supplying U.S. utilities in 25 states. We then expanded into petroleum.

The products of our manufacturing division include construction and farm machinery, auto exhaust systems and the most complex

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—1972— Stocks and Sls.						—1973— Stocks and Sls.						—1974— Stocks and Sls.					
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E
Net High Low Last. Chge						Net High Low Last. Chge						Net High Low Last. Chge					

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—The candidate should have a good sense of organization and be used to contacts at high level.

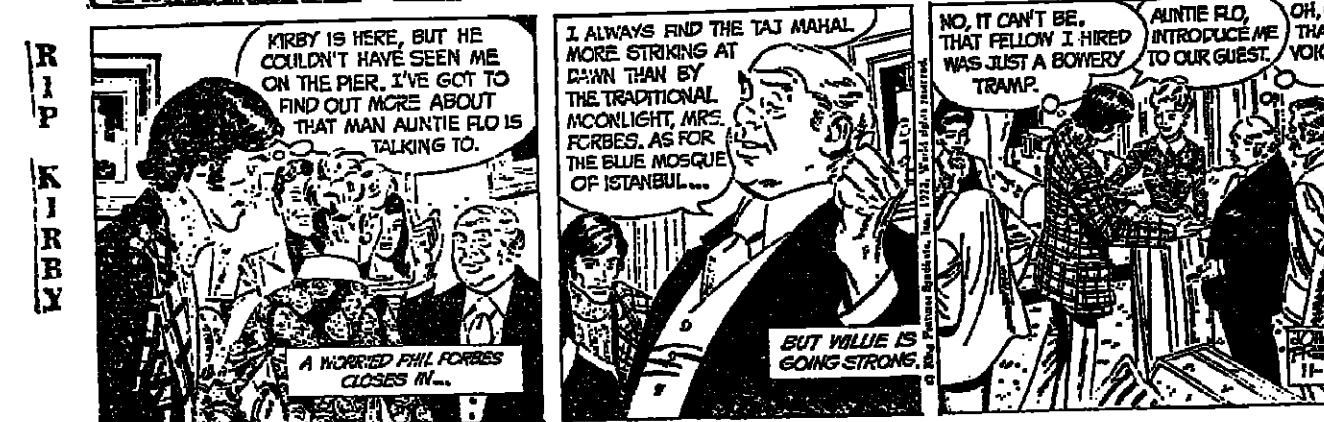
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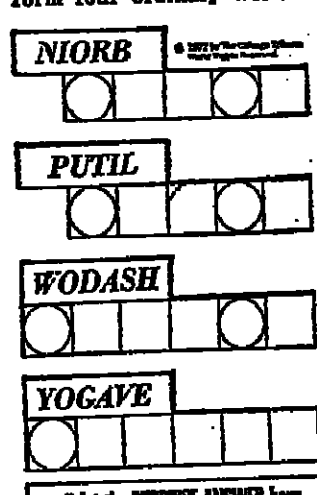


# BRIDGE

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## TUMBLE:

**JUMBLES**  
Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

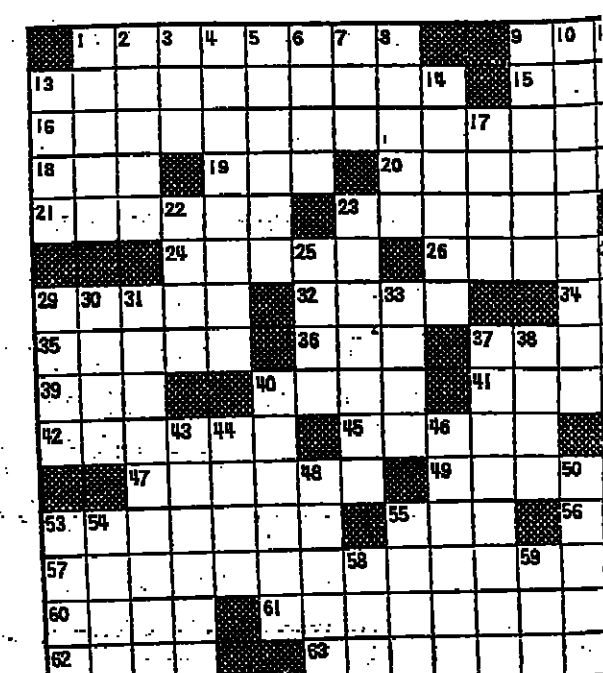


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## CROSSWORD

**By Wü.**

<b>ACROSS</b>		41 Incipience	12 Cysts
1 Sugar bowls	42 Pass	13 Poisonous	
9 Sweetener's remark	45 Offset	14 Cutlery	
13 Behind the eightball	47 Way	17 Cross-rib	
15 Piece of an astrolabe	49 Dormice	20 Footnote	
16 Identify	53 Transcassic	23 Gift gaffe	
18 100 square meters	55 Focal point	25 Gem	
19 Where a cockney lives	56 Neckpiece	27 Listener's	
20 Statute and hyacinth	57 Escape	28 — ce p	
21 Try hard	60 Jacob	29 Put on file	
23 Lacking, with "of"	social worker	30 Biblical n	
24 Minstrel-show instrument	61 — around (repetition)	31 Right on	
26 Legal excuse, in England	62 Noun suffix	32 Close up	
27 Wordless	63 Saled ingredients	37 "Gather 'n'	
28 Duck genus		38 Great guy	
34 Part of a Chinese name	<b>DOWN</b>		40 Green —
35 Recidence	1 Burst of activity	41 Full of interstice	
36 U. N. name	2 Complete	44 Blind cell	
37 Philanderers	3 Part of an operative name	46 Grads	
39 Get-up-and-go	4 Furburish	48 Less than	
40 Greek letter	5 Obsolescent dealers	50 Tire thing	
	6 Gaelic	51 Swarms	
	7 Ump's relative	52 Progenix	
	8 Co-relative	53 Dreaded	
	9 Summary	54 Style	
	10 "Father of History"	55 Headgear	
	11 School founded by Henry VI	58 Electron initials	
		59 Degree	





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## North Stars Win, Continue Streak Over NHL Kings

**WHA Standings**

**Scotland 2, Denmark 3**  
**GLASGOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters).**—Scotland took a firm grip on group eight in the European Zone qualifying competition for the 1974 World soccer Cup with a 2-0 victory over Denmark last night. Scotland has four points from its two group matches so far.

**Phils Sign Pagan**  
**PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (UPI).**—José Pagan, an infielder, who was released by Pittsburgh last month, has signed with the Philadelphia Phillies. Pagan, 37, has spent 14 years in the major leagues.

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